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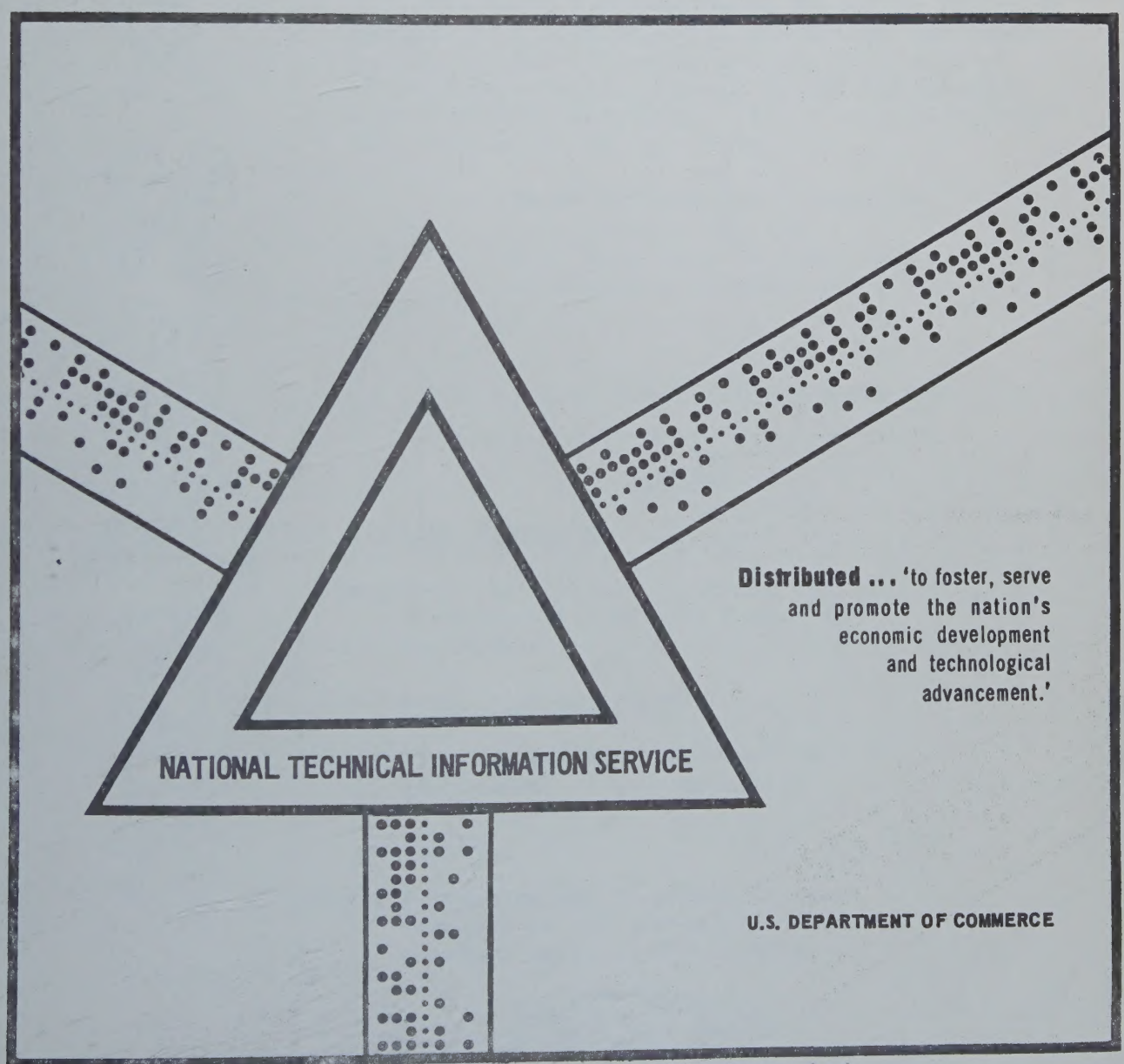
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****
* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

Strengthen Line Education, Promote the Party Members' Role of Vanguards and Models

- CCP Hsifeng Hsien Committee further develops the hsien's fine situation of revolution and production in close relation with the realities of the three rural revolutionary struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 8, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, February 7, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Carry out education in ideology and political line" within the Party, the CCP Hsifeng Hsien Committee, Liaoning Province, constantly carries out education of the masses of Party members in ideology and political line in close relation with the realities of the three rural revolutionary struggles, and incessantly raises the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle of its members, fully promoting the Party members' role of vanguards and models in the three revolutionary struggles, and further developing the very fine situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

Since its formation, the Hsifeng Hsien Party Committee has paid attention to grasping well the ideological and organizational development of the Party, making certain achievements. Under such a situation, some leadership members thought at one time that they could relax for a while, and they slackened their constant education of the Party members in ideology and political line. After discovering this state of affairs, the hsien Party committee carried out timely discussions and took a decision to conduct penetrating education in ideology and political line and to further strengthen the Party's ideological construction. At the same time, the hsien Party committee also called specialized work conferences, organized responsible persons of Party organizations at various levels to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's instructions regarding the strengthening of Party construction, and summed

up experience and lessons in the Party's ideological construction following the Party consolidation, thereby heightening their understanding.

Party organizations at various levels all grasped the education of Party members in ideology and political line as an important undertaking. The secretary of this hsien Party committee regularly went deep into the forefront of the three revolutionary struggles to understand and grasp the situation of line education for Party members, and exercised concrete leadership.

In the winter of last year, he went to Kengke commune and joined the masses of Party members to unfold a movement of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Seeing that some Party members were having insufficient understanding of the complex characteristics of the struggle between the two lines, he personally gave Party lectures to the Party members, joined them in studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's theses on classes and class struggle, in studying the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, thus heightening the Party members' consciousness of line struggle.

Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee secretary, principal leadership members of the Party committees at the commune and brigade levels also successively went deep into the basic level in order to strengthen investigation and research, conscientiously grasped typical models well, and timely summed up and popularized experience in strengthening the Party's ideological construction.

Furthermore, the hsien Party committee also organized Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams. Led by standing members of the hsien Party committee, these teams went deep into the basic level all the year round, made squatting on-the-spot investigations at production brigades of different types, dissected typical models to obtain experience in order to direct the work of whole areas and to push forward the hsien's education of Party members in ideology and political line to make incessant and in-depth progress.

In the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, the Hsifeng Hsien Party Committee paid attention to linking line education with the strengthening of education in Party-mindedness, thus ceaselessly heightening the consciousness of the broad masses of Party members in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

In the course of educating the broad masses of Party members in ideology and political line, the Hsifeng Hsien Party Committee also paid attention to relentless grasping of the work of fostering and training of basic-level backbone of Party members. In accordance with the special nature of the work of rural backbone Party members, in which the task was relatively heavy and whose perceptual knowledge was relatively abundant but their theoretical standard was relatively low, the hsien Party committee adopted a method of centralized running of study classes, carried out training work in different sessions and different groups. This assisted the

rural backbone Party members in studying conscientiously Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works in close integration with ideological reality, and raised their perceptual knowledge to the theoretical level.

Over the past year, the hsien Party committee successively ran 11 study classes for basic-level backbone Party members, and fostered and trained 2,100 students who were basic-level Party branch secretaries, deputy secretaries, Party branch members and commune Party member cadres. Through study, these basic-level backbone Party members further acquired knowledge about Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and the counter-revolutionary and revisionist line and policy of political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type; the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism; the socialist road and the capitalist road, thereby enhancing their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

Party branch deputy secretary Chao Te-hsiang of Chuying brigade of Fulin commune was once subjected to the influence of the fallacy of "production first" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so they merely grasped production and slackened ideological and political work. Subsequently, the broad masses criticized and repudiated the revisionist trash of "production first," enabling him to receive education. But due to his failure to make clear the relationship between politics and production, he once again cherished the erroneous idea of daring not to grasp production. After attending the study class held by the hsien Party committee for backbone Party members, he made repeated study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's theses regarding the relationship between politics and production, criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in placing politics and production in opposite positions, thus heightening his knowledge. After returning to his production brigade, he persisted in putting politics in command of production, and relentlessly grasped the problem of line and policy in production struggles, reaping bumper harvests in both revolution and production.

Party branch secretary Chang Feng-ch'i of Chihhsueh brigade, Fangmu commune, often took things for granted in the past in doing his work because of his notion that he had been a brigade cadre for more than ten years and that he was a locally born native of the locality and that he was familiar with the condition of the brigade. This brigade's No. 6 production team was a backward unit for the past few years in the brigade. Previously, when he tackled the problems of the No. 6 production team, he always relied on his old impressions and blamed the cadres' incompetence and the commune members' insufficient work enthusiasm for the failure to solve the problems. At the study class, he studied Lenin's thesis: "Life and the viewpoint of practice should be the foremost and fundamental viewpoint for the theory of cognition," as well as Chairman Mao's teaching: "Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism are all characterized by the split between subjectivism and objectivism and by the separation of knowledge from practice." In examining his previous idealist method of thinking and work method, he profoundly realized that it was necessary to persist in the materialist theory of reflection in order to correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to discard empericism and the "old baggage"

of taking things for granted, to persist in the viewpoint of practice first, and to conscientiously make a good job of investigation and research.

With a view to radically transforming the backward features of the No. 6 production team, he carried luggage on his back and proceeded to the No. 6 team to eat, live, study and labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. After 20 days of deep-going and meticulous work, he finally found out that this team's backwardness was due to disunity within the leadership squad, and the relatively serious ideas of anarchism. Hence, he organized members of the leadership squad to repeatedly study the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, and to unfold criticism and self-criticism. He aroused the masses to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, relentlessly criticize the mentality of anarchism, and penetratingly carried out ideological and political work, enabling this team to rapidly transform its features and to become an advanced unit of the whole brigade.

In the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, the Hsifeng Hsien Party Committee also established a group of advanced models who conscientiously implemented the Party's line and policy, and with these as examples, conducted positive education on the broad mass of Party members. Through the calling of on-the-spot conferences and experience-exchange meetings and giving of lectures, the committee summed up and popularized advanced experiences in penetratingly carrying out line education and in conscientiously implementing the Party's line and policy, thereby achieving remarkable results.

The Party branch of Fuchu brigade of Holung commune of this hsien persisted in line education for the Party members and cadres, ceaselessly resisted "Leftist" or rightist interferences, and conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. This enabled the brigade to make an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and sideline occupations, so that it became an advanced model of the whole hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture with its per-mow grain output crossing the "Yellow River." The hsien Party committee popularized the experience of the Party branch of Fuchu brigade and many Party branches of brigades learned from Fuchu. This greatly strengthened the Party's ideological construction, and fully promoted the Party branches' role of a fighting fortress in the three revolutionary struggles.

After Party member Miao Ching-lin of Tungkou production team of Tungho brigade in Hsifengchen commune was elected production team leader, he took the lead in conscientiously and thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and led the masses in penetratingly unfolding the movement of learning from Tachai. Over the past two years, this team's average per-mow grain output has exceeded the target set in the "Program" and crossed the "Yellow River" and made rapid progress in the collective economy, becoming an advanced unit of the whole hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Production team leaders of many brigades who are Party members study the model deeds of Miao Ching-lin and receive a profound education.

After the penetrating carrying out of education in ideology and political line, the masses of Party members of Haifeng hsien have undergone a drastic change in their spiritual features. The old Party members have further generated revolutionary vigor and the new Party members have shown high spirit and enthusiasm. In the three rural revolutionary struggles, the masses of Party members act as models in implementing and defending the Party's line and policy, fully promote the role of Party members of vanguards and models, thereby pushing forward the development of revolution and production.

Last year this hsien was hit by waterlogging, a hailstorm and windstorms. The masses of Party members led the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in fighting against heaven and earth. They propped up every plant that had lodged and dug out with their hands the rice seedlings that had been buried under sand and stones, made additional plowing and increased the application of manure. In that year of heavy disasters, they still succeeded in reaping a good harvest of agricultural production, and made great progress in forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations.

* * *

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Make Policy Education An Important Part of the Content of Line Education

- CCP Wangkuei Hsien Committee uses the method of comparing typical models in carrying out policy education on the masses of Party members and cadres, further implementing the Party's various economic policies in rural areas

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 8, 1972)

(NCNA Harbin, February 7, 1972) Leadership members of the CCP Wangkuei Hsien Committee in Heilungkiang Province, perseveringly going deep into reality, carrying out investigation and research conscientiously, and summing up and popularizing typical model experience, have used the method of making comparisons of typical models in carrying out policy education on the masses of Party members and basic-level cadres. They further implement the Party's various economic policies in the rural areas, arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of commune members, and push the whole hsien to penetratingly unfold the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Despite the natural disasters of serious spring drought, summer waterlogging and insect pests which hit the hsien in 1971, the whole hsien increased both its per-mow grain yield and total grain output by 20 percent over those of 1970, delivered and sold 245 million catties of grain to the state, stored up 30 million catties of grain as collective grain reserve, and increased the commune members' income as compared with their income of the previous year.

In the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, Wangkuei Hsien Party Committee pays attention to closely integrating line education with policy, education, takes policy education as an important part of the content of line education, and ceaselessly heightens the consciousness of the masses of Party members and basic-level cadres in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "The basic tasks of the Communist Party leadership organizations lie with the two important aspects of understanding the situation and grasping the policy," comrades of the committee have organized three policy investigation teams which were led by leadership members of the hsien Party committee to the communes and brigades of the hsien in order to understand the situation of implementing the Party's various economic policies by the masses of Party members and basic-level cadres in the rural areas. During the investigation, they discovered that some commune and brigade cadres had a stronger policy concept and implemented policy more satisfactorily and the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members was very high. However, some commune and brigade cadres failed to draw a clear line of demarcation between some policies due to interference from "Left" and rightist and erroneous tendencies, failed to implement the rural economic policies well and the commune members' incentive was affected.

Through this investigation and study, the hsien Party committee profoundly realized that a policy was the concrete embodiment of a line. In order to correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it was necessary to resolutely implement the Party's various policies in the rural areas.

The Wangkuei Hsien Party Committee constantly carries out on-the-spot investigation, sums up positive and negative experiences of typical models, uses the method of making comparisons between the typical models, and strengthens policy education on the Party members and cadres.

In the course of developing pig-breeding undertakings, Chengpaichienerh brigade of Tungchiao commune conscientiously implemented the Party's policy of pig-breeding, and actively encouraged the commune member households to breed pigs simultaneously with the development of collective pig-breeding. In 1970, the whole brigade increased its pig breeding to 2,890 head from the total of 1,400 head in the previous year. More pigs produced more manure and the whole brigade's application of manure was increased 130 percent over the past years, and the per-mow average grain output was raised to 403 catties from the previous level of 300 catties, reaching the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Another brigade, which failed to conscientiously and thoroughly implement the Party's policy of pig-breeding, causing slow progress in pig-breeding in spite of its possession of grassland and its better conditions for developing pig breeding.

The hsien Party committee used the positive and negative experiences of these two brigades to carry out policy education of the Party members and cadres, thus enabling everyone to heighten their consciousness of implementing the Party's policy. The cadres of many communes and brigades referred to the experience of Chengpaichienerh brigade to further examine their situation of policy implementation, carried on discussions with the commune members and drew up concrete measures for implementing the pig-breeding policy, thus promoting the progress of pig breeding. In 1971 the whole hsien's pig breeding reached 240,000 head, an increase of 70,000 head over the previous year, and an average increase of one head per household.

In the course of making on-the-spot investigation, members of the Wangkuei Hsien Party Committee assisted the basic-level cadres to use the one-divides-into-two viewpoint to examine the situation of policy implementation in order to discover problems and to tackle them in time. Huitou brigade had been doing relatively well in implementing policy. After the hsien Party committee popularized their experience, some cadres of this brigade began to have feelings of complacency, thinking that the masses had shown greater work enthusiasm and that there would not be any more problem in the implementation of policies. During last year's summer hoeing season, a leadership member of the hsien Party committee came to stay and work here and discovered that the speed of summer hoeing was slow in this brigade. This was due to the irrational method of calculation of wages for women who took part in collective productive labor, dampening the labor enthusiasm of some women. This leadership member of the hsien Party committee

joined the brigade cadres and, using the one-divides-into-two viewpoint, made an all-round examination and analysis of the policy implementation of the past, enabling everyone to see both the achieved successes and the existing problems, thereby overcoming their feelings of complacency.

After making discussions, they drew up concrete measures of paying equal wages for male and female labor, thus greatly arousing the women masses' enthusiasm for collective labor. The speed of summer hoeing became faster and the quality of farming work was greatly raised. The hsien Party committee promptly summed up this brigade's experience in effecting equal wages for male and female labor, organized the commune and brigade cadres as well as commune members of the whole hsien to study seriously and to further implement the policy of paying wages according to labor. Within a short period of time, the whole hsien increased the female labor force by one-third in summer hoeing, and the summer hoeing task was fulfilled at a high speed and with good results.

How to take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual in the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy during the year-end distribution after this hsien's bumper agricultural harvests of last year? This was an important event which had a bearing on the further arousing of the socialist enthusiasm of the broad mass of commune members and on the consolidation and development of socialist collective economy. Hence, a leadership member of the hsien Party committee led the work team deep into Shuissu brigade of Tungchiao commune in order to investigate the situation. He joined the cadres and commune members in studying the distribution policy, and did a good job in the year-end distribution work.

Last year, this brigade's grain output showed an increase over the previous year, and some brigade cadres proposed to distribute more to the commune members and save less for public accumulation because of the production increase. Some production teams were planning to undertake some non-productive construction projects and proposed to make more public accumulation.

In dealing with these ideas, this leadership member of the hsien Party committee assisted the brigade Party branch to hold policy study classes for production team cadres and the masses, organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teachings regarding distribution, thus raising everyone's understanding of the distribution policy.

At the same time, he summed up the experience in producing different results due to the different policies implemented by the No. 7 production team and the No. 6 production team in the past. This enabled the brigade cadres and masses to heighten their consciousness and to correctly implement the policy of taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The hsien Party committee promptly summed up and popularized this brigade's experience in making year-end distribution, and promoted the further implementation of the distribution policy.

As a result of the conscientious implementation of the distribution policy by the cadres at various levels, the whole hsien increased its collective grain reserve over the past level in addition to the fulfillment of the state's tasks for purchasing and levying grain, and most of the production teams raised their collective accumulations and commune members' incomes in varying degrees as compared with the previous year.

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HEALTH

Winter Prevention and Treatment Campaign Unfolded in Schistosomiasis-Ridden Southern Parts of Our Country

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, February 8, 1972) Availing themselves of the favorable winter season, schistosomiasis-ridden areas in the south of our country have whipped up a large-scale mass campaign for the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis.

Since the beginning of winter, the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Hunan, Yunnan, Szechwan, Kwangsi autonomous region, and Shanghai municipality have widely aroused the masses to combine the building of farmland irrigation facilities with a battle against snails. In many areas there appears a moving scene of large numbers of people chasing the "God of Plague" away. In Anhwei Province, such areas as Wuhu, Anch'ing, Wuwei, Huichou, Tangt'u, etc., sent over 500,000 people to main snail breeding grounds, where they combined the building of irrigation facilities and reclamation with annihilation of snails. In Hunan Province, over 250,000 people worked on lakesides and beaches wiping out snails, with splendid results, achieved. In Kiangsu Province, more than 100,000 persons were organized to eliminate snails with attention focused on lakes and beaches. Meanwhile, throughout the province were set up 834 disease inspection and treatment groups combining inspection with treatment. Over 19,000 schistosomiasis victims have been given the benefit of treatment. Kweichow Province had checked out over 7,000 victims of schistosomiasis, most of them given timely treatment and many already cured. In many areas, draft oxen were given a general check and general treatment. Effective measures were also adopted to prevent a relapse of schistosomiasis among these animals.

The line is the key link and by holding it everything falls in place. Simultaneously with the schistosomiasis-prevention effort, many areas have organized the cadres and the masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant directives on the prevention of schistosomiasis and to unfold penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. The aim is to eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Through study and criticism, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees in various areas have heightened consciousness in the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthened leadership over anti-schistosomiasis work in a practical way.

In between October and November of last year, the revolutionary committees of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous region called special meetings to exchange information and sum up experience and make concrete arrangements for current anti-schistosomiasis work. Some called on-the-spot meetings in areas distinguished by their good showing in anti-schistosomiasis

work, or sent cadres there to make penetrating investigations and studies and join the masses in summing up and popularizing advanced experience as a prod to anti-schistosomiasis work.

In various areas, anti-schistosomiasis work is generally combined with the patriotic health movement and the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Over-all plans and unified arrangements are made for it. Snails are eliminated and human and cattle victims cured. A change in the features of the countryside goes hand in hand with the building of irrigation facilities and an expansion of the cultivated area and the development of agricultural and sideline production. According to incomplete statistics, since the great proletarian cultural revolution, various areas have treated and cured over 3,600,000 victims of schistosomiasis and eliminated snails over an area of 4,000 million square meters. A number of hsien, municipalities, communes, brigades and farms are able to eliminate or basically eliminate schistosomiasis.

The responsible comrades of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Shihshou hsien, Hupeh Province, led the cadres of anti-schistosomiasis, irrigation, agricultural and other departments on a march of 700 li as they penetrated into various plague-affected areas to make investigations and studies and arouse the masses to combine the annihilation of snails with protection of dams, planting of trees and forming of forests, harnessing of beaches and reclamation. Snails were wiped out, river dams were reinforced, the areas along the banks of the Yangtze River were clothed with trees. Production of grain and reeds also rose. From last year, this hsien wiped out snails over an area of 250,000-odd mow, expanded the cultivated area by 75,000 mow, repaired dams and embankments with a total length of 330 li, newly dug over 1,000 canals and channels and converted a large expanse of muddy and soggy beaches into rice- and grain-producing fields.

Last year, various hsien in urban and suburban areas of Shanghai combined anti-schistosomiasis work with an addition of over 6,000 mow to cultivate land, an accumulation of over 3,000,000 piculs of manure and the building of more than 18,000 excrement disposal cesspools and over 1,000 water wells. A stimulation was given to agricultural production. The health picture of the countryside was further improved.

In Sanshui, Szehui, Ch'ingyüan and other hsien of Kwangtung Province, some communes and brigades have achieved a bumper agricultural harvest through the proper integration of anti-schistosomiasis work with farmland capital construction. Rice output last year surpassed the highest level in history.

Various areas also combined anti-schistosomiasis work with a general check and general treatment of malaria, filariasis, hookworm and other diseases.

In the mass campaign for the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis, various areas have given full play to mass creativity and come up with many good measures that make possible the elimination of snails and treatment of schistosomiasis with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. Taking into account the law about more natural falling of reed

leaves in autumn and a resultant high moisture in areas surrounding reed roots as congenial breeding grounds for snails, the masses of Chienli hsien, Hupeh Province, made a timely bonfire of fallen leaves on beaches. With such a snail-annihilation method adopted, the death rate is enabled to reach over 90 percent. Pests and weeds are eliminated in the process. Soil is made more fertile to contribute to the better growth of reeds in the years to come.

Having regard to local features, the Huoch'iao commune, Hanchiang hsien, Kiangsu Province, adopted such elimination methods as earth-burying, insecticide application, etc. It had to its credit experience that combines reed protection and snail elimination.

"Barefoot doctors" and medical personnel in Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and other areas have drawn on the heritage of traditional medicine of the motherland and cured many early-stage or late-stage schistosomiasis victims through instruction on medicinal herbs and a combination of traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine.

The cadres and masses of the schistosomiasis-prevalent areas have come to understand deeply that though marked with great achievements, anti-schistosomiasis work must be followed up with continuous and tireless rounds of struggle if schistosomiasis is to be thoroughly wiped out.

Long rid of the schistosomiasis threat, Yüchiang hsien has persisted in a general check of human and animal waste two to four times a year. A regular patriotic health campaign is launched in a continuous effort to consolidate and develop the fruits of the anti-schistosomiasis victory. For several years, this hsien has known of not a single new case of infection.

In November last year, in Wuming hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, the larvae of schistosomes were found in the stools of a child patient. The cause was immediately traced to a new snail-affected area in the Fuch'eng commune. A shock annihilation effort was organized by the Party committee of the commune with over 5,000 people set in motion. In a day, the whole snail-affected area covering 55,000-odd square meters was worked over with the spade and cleaned.

At present, various areas make a point of overcoming an inclination toward self-complacency and slackening of effort. They doggedly set themselves high standards and strict demands. Snail-affected areas are not left without repeated inspection-annihilation efforts and the universal inspection and treatment of infected humans and oxen. Still greater victories in anti-schistosomiasis work are their aim.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Profound Revolutionary Friendship Between Armymen and Civilians of the District of Shaoshan

- The broad masses of workers, commune members and cadres whip up an upsurge in a support-the-Army-and-special-treatment-for-Army-dependents and learn-from-PLA campaign

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1972)

Led by the district Party committee and revolutionary committee, the broad masses of workers, commune members and cadres of the Shaoshan district, Hunan Province, have whipped up from the beginning of the year an upsurge in a support-the-Army-and-special-treatment-for-Army-dependents and learn-from-PLA campaign.

Around the new year of 1972, the leading cadres at various levels of the Shaoshan district and the revolutionary masses went over to offer warm comfort to the local PLA garrison troops and surviving dependents of martyrs and dependents of militarymen in their homes. They joined the commanders and fighters and the dependents in holding joint celebration meetings, forums and literary and art evening meetings and in conscientiously studying and giving wide publicity to the host of great merits and remarkable achievements the PLA had dedicated to the good of the Party, the people and the revolution. With the approach of the Spring Festival, the support-the-Army-and-special-treatment-for-Army-dependents and learn-from-PLA campaign in the Shaoshan district is unfolding in a still more penetrating way.

On the eve of the New Year [of 1972], the commune members of Shaoshan brigade sent up rice straw, needed for the winter, to the local PLA garrison forces. The commanders and fighters of the PLA on the other hand went uphill to collect firewood which they brought to the doorsteps of commune members' homes. Such fish-and-water relations between the armymen and civilians in the Shaoshan district may be traced to a very early period. In those difficult years of revolution, the people of Shaoshan gave their life blood in support of the Red Army and the Red Guard Army and the guerrillas on the front. After liberation, the masses of Shaoshan forged still closer ties with the local garrison army. In all those years the Party branch of Shaoshan brigade and the Party branch of Shaoshan Garrison Company have forged ahead hand in hand. The cadres and commune members of the brigade and the commanders and fighters of the company have constantly teamed up in study and labor. Profound revolutionary friendship is established between them. The plot of land once personally worked by Chairman Mao in front of his old home is taken by the women of the Shaoshan production brigade as their own high-yield experimental plot. Whenever the time comes for spring transplanting, "double seizures" or autumn harvesting, the fighters of the 4th squad of the Garrison Company once on guard before Chairman Mao's old residence joins the commune members in doing labor.

One day it rained cats and dogs. The plot of land came close to being washed away and ruined. The fighters of the Garrison Company joined forces with the commune members opening up ditches to protect the fields in disregard of the howling wind and pelting rain. At last, the mountain torrents were conducted to proper channels and the rice seedlings saved. All this left a deep impression on the women of the production brigade. They called a number of meetings to express the determination to learn from the PLA in actual practice.

Emulating the PLA's revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship, they hauled from the mountain side several hundred piculs of green manure which they fermented for application to the high-yield experimental plot. They also cleared such hurdles as a heavy load of house work and a low cultural level as they studiously acquired scientific and technical knowledge and assiduously applied themselves to field management. Per-mow yield of the experimental plot last year was brought to over 1,497 catties.

On the eve of the New Year, the women of Shaoshan production brigade came over to the camping area of the fighters of the 4th squad bringing the kinsmen the good news of a bumper harvest. They went away with all the fighters' cotton quilts which they took apart for washing. The same day, the quilts were sent back in cleaned and well-stitched cases.

The learn-from-PLA activity of the broad revolutionary masses of the Shaoshan district was closely combined with ideological and political-line education. The leading squads of many units invited the responsible persons of the PLA garrison forces to give line-education reports and recount the history of intra-Party two-line struggle. The masses were led to acquire the clear-cut stand of the PLA in its resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In October last year, a PLA cadre Liu T'ang-chien came to Shaoshan Coal Mine to preach Mao Tse-tung's thought. He had no sooner arrived than he joined the masses in working down at the shaft to make investigations and study. He also joined the workers in recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present and in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. This brought about a new picture of mine production very quickly. The leading cadres of the coal mine humbly acquired the PLA's fine tradition of putting politics in command and maintaining close ties with the masses, and did elaborate ideological work. This helped toward the rapid development of an excellent situation in coal mining.

To carry on and develop the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is an important part of the effort of the people of the Shaoshan district to learn from the PLA. From the beginning of winter last year, the people of Shaoshan set about repairing and building irrigation facilities with no time lost. The cadres and fighters of the People's Armed Forces Unit and the Garrison Company of the Shaoshan district joined the masses in an active part in the battle to build irrigation facilities. At the worksites, the revolutionary masses of Shaoshan acquired the PLA's revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. This stimulated the development of the winter campaign for repair of irrigation facilities.

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Learn from Each Other and Unite in Fighting

- The broad masses of people and the commanders and fighters of the PLA on the Fukien Front are united in fighting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, February 8, 1972) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The whole country must learn from the PLA and the PLA must learn from the people of the whole country," the broad masses of people and PLA commanders and fighters on the front of Fukien have widely launched a penetrating support-the-Army-and-preferential-treatment-for-Army-dependents and support-government-and-cherish-the-people movement. Everywhere in the province prevails a moving scene of armymen cherishing the people and the people supporting armymen, and armymen and civilians learning from each other and fighting as one.

After the State Council and the Military Affairs Commission issued the "Notification on the Unfolding of a Support-the-Army and Preferential-Treatment-for-Army-Dependents and Support-Government-and-Cherish-the-People Campaign During the New Year and the Spring Festival in 1972," the Fukien provincial revolutionary committee has immediately organized a study effort and worked out concrete measures for the thorough implementation of the Notification. A solemn general meeting was held to comfort the three services of the PLA on the front. Comfort letters were sent out. Revolutionary committees at various levels also send comfort groups deep into the midst of front positions, guard-houses and hospitals to offer warm comfort to the PLA. The deaf, mute and blind of the Amoy Municipal Red Banner Printing Press wrote through others several tens of warm and affectionate comfort letters to their kinsmen soldiers to give expression to the fish-and-water ties between armymen and civilians.

Bubbling over with enthusiasm, the commune members and militiamen of Kut'ien commune and Ts'aich'i commune, Shanghang hsien, an old revolutionary base known for its glorious revolutionary traditions, offer comfort to the kinsmen PLA troops and invite them to recount what they have gained in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works.

The leading squad of Foochow Electro-Plating Factory and the broad masses of militiamen seriously launched a learn-from-the-PLA campaign. They thus acquire a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's army-building line and successfully handle the three-sided work of the militia to be firmly carried out. The militiamen doggedly combine labor with military training and have achieved splendid results in building the militia and making revolution and stimulating production.

Brimming over with enthusiasm, the Red Guard soldiers of Ninghua, Ch'ing-liu, Mingch'i and other hsien repair housing, chop firewood, carry water, and do cleaning-up and sanitary work for the surviving dependents of martyrs, dependents of militarymen and crippled servicemen, and turn the support-the-Army-and-preferential-treatment-for-the-Army-dependents effort into a rip-roaring affair.

In launching a wide support-the-government and cherish-the-people campaign, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the three services of the PLA on the front of Fukien go deep into the midst of factories, villages, fishing villages, offices, schools and docks in the garrison area to learn humbly from the masses of people.

The commanders and fighters of the Anti-Aircraft Machinegun Company of a certain unit on the Fukien Front and the first company of the railway corps of a certain unit came to the site of the Kut'ien Conference to review the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and acquire the good thinking and good style of the veterans of the Red Army and Red Guard Corps and the people of the old revolutionary base.

The leading members of the Party committee of a certain army unit stationed at Tateng Island came to the Yangt'ang brigade, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture on the island, to invite the Party branch of the brigade to impart to them its understanding and experience in studying Chairman Mao's works and conducting penetrating ideological and political line education. The poor and lower-middle peasants were also invited to recount their advanced deeds of the overcoming of such difficulties as caused by sandstorms, water shortage, scarcity of land, etc., and wrested a high yield from rock cracks by developing the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters standing guard day and night on such islands as Tunghsin Island, Tashan Island, Nanjih Island and Tungshan Island placed foremost in the struggle against the enemy join the masses of the garrison areas in reviewing the history of the struggle against the enemy in the past 20-odd years about how militarymen and civilians fought as one, alert and prepared at all times in tireless defense of the coastal frontiers. They thus foster more firmly the idea of relying on the masses in beating the enemy.

In the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement, the broad masses of commanders and fighters energetically help the masses of people in the garrison area to repair and build irrigation facilities and make a good job of spring farming and preparatory production work. In learning from the masses deep in the midst of fishing villages, the commanders and fighters stationed at Taishan Island found that a typhoon had made impossible the timely supply of vegetables. They immediately took to the masses of the island the vegetables which they had grown themselves. From January 3 to 8, over the sea of Fukien raged an 8-grade typhoon. Braving howling winds and choppy seas, the Amoy front naval craft keeping a protective watch over fishing and other vessels saved in succession two fishing junks and a transportation vessel from danger. The commanders and fighters warmly passed their own cotton-padded coats to those people saved and cooked them rice. This deeply moved the latter.

At present, the broad masses of people and PLA commanders and fighters are further whipping up a new upsurge in the support-the-Army-and-preferential-treatment-to-the-Army-dependents movement. The broad masses of closely united armymen and civilians are making proper preparations for war with redoubled vigilance, ready at all times to annihilate any invading enemy.

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Show Fervent Love for Soldier Kinsmen and Give Surviving Dependents of Martyrs and Servicemen's Dependents Preferential Treatment

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei, February 8, 1972) As the Spring Festival is drawing near, an upsurge is whipped up in the support-the-Army-and-preferential-treatment-for-servicemen's-dependents campaign in the Liu-an district set in the Tapieh Mountains west of Anhwei--an old revolutionary base in the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

After the State Council and the Military Affairs Commission issued a "Notification on the launching of a support-the-Army-and-preferential-treatment-for-their-dependents and support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people campaign during the period of the New Year and the Spring Festival of 1972," the revolutionary committee of Liu-an district immediately conscientiously studied it and called meetings to study and arrange support-the-Army-and-preferential-treatment-for-militarymen's-dependents work. In the district and various hsien were organized comfort teams and groups to comfort local garrison forces. Together with PLA fighters and retired Red Army veterans, many members of communes and brigades hold forums and joint celebration meetings to compare notes about the fish-and-water relations between armymen and civilians. The broad masses help lug firewood and water and repair housing for the surviving dependents of martyrs, armymen's dependents and retired Red Army veterans. This is a token of affectionate comfort for them.

With the same exhilarating delight in greeting the Red Army of former years, the poor and lower-middle peasants and Red Guard Corps veterans of Panchuyüan commune of Chinchai hsien, an old revolutionary base, receive the PLA soldiers who have come over for field camping activities. Before the armymen arrived, they had long cleared up and fixed accommodation facilities in anticipation. At the time of the arrival of the soldiers, the masses of various villages of the commune clashed cymbals and beat drums in a burst of warm welcome. Comfort was conveyed to the kinsmen soldiers. With glasses on, many old women sewed and darned clothes for their soldier kinsmen.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants show concern for the soldiers not only in their livelihood but also in their growth politically. Yeh Hung-ch'eng, secretary of the Party committee of the commune, regaled the commanders and fighters with an account of the fighting experience of local poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary predecessors in the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and an account of the brilliant deeds of the Red Army here who "counted on no more than three and a half rifles in making revolution."

Citing the sad story of her own family, an 80-year-old female member of Huangmaiyüan brigade of this commune and a veteran of the Red Guard Corps, Ch'eng Feng-ying indicted Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers for their vicious crime of making a vain attempt to restore capitalism and taught the commanders

and fighters "not to forget class bitterness but to hold the rifle firmly in hand and follow forever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

The poor and lower-middle peasants and retired Red Army veterans of this commune purposely dug out a stone tablet set up during the Second Revolutionary Civil War bearing the inscription, "Public Land for the Red Army." Pointing to the inscriptions on the tablet, an old poor peasant explained that stone tablets so inscribed were formerly set up to mark plots of land allotted to the surviving dependents of Red Army men and dependents of Army men--land which the broad masses cultivated for the latter as a token of their support for their own army with whom they shared the same will. The old poor peasant said we must develop the revolutionary tradition and closely unite with the soldier kinsmen in a joint battle for the defense and building of the socialist motherland.

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Nation-Wide Activities to Support Army and Give Preferential Treatment to PLA Men's Families

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1972)

activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of the chinese people's liberation armymen have been started throughout the country since the beginning of this year. this followed the circular issued by the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party calling for such a campaign around the new year's day and spring festival.

since the new year's day, leading members of the party and revolutionary committees at various levels of the yentai administrative region in shantung province have visited the leading bodies of the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality to solicit their opinions. the region and its counties have also organized teams consisting of leading cadres, representatives of the people and artists to call on armymen. they toured army barracks, outposts, hospitals, work-sites and islands and got together with p.l.a. men. during the intervals of the performances given in honour of the p.l.a. men, the team members also did washing and sewing for them. together they entered into animated chats, recalling the profound friendship of unity for struggle between the army and the people.

in the campaign, the region has promoted a new high-tide to learn from the chinese people's liberation army. many government institutions, schools, factories, mines and harbours in the region invited p.l.a. cadres and fighters to report on their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and how they had carried forward the army's revolutionary tradition. chao shou-fu, noted national militia hero, led cadres of his production brigade to army barracks to learn from the p.l.a. its persistent efforts in putting politics in command, its experience in carrying out military training and its preparedness against war. they said that they would take the p.l.a. as their example, be prepared at all times and train hard to be ready to wipe out at any time any enemy who dares to come.

the people of chuang, yao, ching and han nationalities of the tunghsing multi-national autonomous county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have deepened their love for the p.l.a. through activities to learn from the armymen and through recalling the changes in their own villages.

the people of the county were trampled under foot by the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionary troops before liberation. many villages were burned and many innocent poor peasants killed. many peasants had to flee to other places.

the people have lived a happy life after liberation. the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality helped them develop production and bring about great changes to the county. the people received profound education after recounting these changes and studying chairman mao's teaching: "without a people's army the people have nothing." the activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to p.l.a. men's families spread in the county.

over 100 poor and lower-middle peasants of the tungchung production brigade of the tungchung commune went to the barracks of a p.l.a. unit with a letter of thanks. last august, when the brigade was hit by a mountain torrent, the armymen immediately got mobilized. the commanders and fighters studied mao tsetung thought with the commune members, and together they repaired the dyke, removed sand and pebbles from the fields and erected the flattened plants. a good harvest of late rice was reaped last year. the grateful poor and lower-middle peasants pledged to learn from the p.l.a. men and win still greater success in grasping revolution and promoting production in support of the country's socialist revolution and construction.

leading cadres, workers and commune members of the shaoshan area, hunan province, called on p.l.a. units and families of martyrs and p.l.a. men. they held get-togethers and evening parties with them and learned from the p.l.a. its good ideology and working style.

the people of shaoshan supported the red army, red guards and guerrillas at the risk of their lives during the hard years of the revolution. after liberation, they have forged still closer relations with the p.l.a. units stationed there. the women of the shaoshan production team set up in front of chairman mao's former residence an experimental high-yield farm on the plot of land once worked by chairman mao. the fighters of a p.l.a. squad guarding the former residence of chairman mao often work with the commune members on the plot and have forged profound friendship with them. these women pledged to learn from the p.l.a. recently they called on the squad and brought them the good news that they had achieved a high yield of over 11 tons per hectare on their experimental plot.

the pingchiang county of hunan province was part of a former revolutionary base area and has many demobilized soldiers and families of martyrs and armymen. after receiving the circular of the state council and the military commission, the county party and revolutionary committees immediately sent six visiting groups formed by cadres, film projectionists and artists to these people. a standing committee member of the county party committee led a group to the chiayi district where they visited families of martyrs and armymen and had heart-to-heart talks with them. he led the people to the tombs of martyrs and invited some veteran revolutionaries to tell how the martyrs heroically laid down their lives for the revolution. this fired the people's proletarian feelings and helped raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the families of martyrs and armymen pledged to follow chairman mao's teaching: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory", and make new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Medical Workers in Southwest China Province Active in Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 15, 1972)

medical workers in southwest china's yunnan province are serving peasants of various nationalities in people's communes and production brigades in this border area and training local medical personnel, in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

the province now has 2.8 times as many rural medical workers below the county level as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. almost 65 per cent of the medical workers of the province work in the countryside. the more than 1,200 communes in the province all have clinics, and the over 10,000 brigades have medical centres based on cooperative medical service. many communes and brigades can treat common diseases. in the past medical and health work was mainly in the service of city dwellers.

yunnan province, its villages and border areas in particular, was called a "place plagued by malaria" in the old society. with the attention of the party central committee and chairman mao, medical and health work advanced after liberation as industrial and agricultural production grew and the people's life improved. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi kept 85 per cent of the medical workers and sick beds and medical capital construction in the cities. as a result, the rural areas lacked doctors and medicine.

during the cultural revolution, the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the province organized many medical workers to tour the villages or go to live in these places. more than 4,800 medical workers have settled down in the countryside and 9,000 have toured the villages to serve the people of various nationalities in the border areas in the past two years.

these medical workers modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, consciously remoulded their world outlook and served the people whole-heartedly.

yang wen-yu and huang tse-pin, doctors of pai nationality, went to mengtung area of malipo county and set up a clinic there. this is an area of high mountains and dense forests which posed many difficulties for the two doctors. they boldly took on the work of serving the more than 8,000 inhabitants of miao, yao, chuang, han and other nationalities.

a woman in her eighties was brought to the clinic one day. her back was bent and her limbs trembled. the doctors were told that her ailment was the result of floggings by a cruel landlord in the old socity. she could not afford medical treatment then. she had a secured life after liberation, but could not get treatment before the cultural revolution since the hospitals were in the cities. now that a clinic had been set up near her home with doctors sent by chairman mao as she put it, she came to be cured.

her story, like that of many of the poor and lower-middle peasants, was a fierce denunciation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist medical line. it was a profound education to the two doctors and strengthened their proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. they understood better why chairman mao had called on them to put the stress of medical and health work on the rural areas.

thanks to their careful treatment, the old woman improved very quickly.

hsiung fu-hsin, a doctor of traditional chinese medicine in the no. one people's hospital in yunnan, went to settle in the clinic of the yunhua commune of tengchung county. taking his medical kit with him, he often crossed rivers and mountains to tour the villages inhabited by people of yao nationality. he worked in the fields with them and treated the sick. he and some other people collected medicinal herbs in the mountains and set up a pharmaceutical plant through self-reliance. he also helped the commune train "barefoot" doctors from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. he drew on the experience of the local people to treat diseases and compiled a medical handbook which was distributed to the households. it is of big help in the mass health work.

the hospitals of the p.l.a. units stationed in kunming sent out 350 medical teams in the past two years to the mountain areas. they helped 227 communes set up centres of cooperative medical service and trained over 14,300 "barefoot" doctors. an army hospital in a mountain area accepts local patients and at the same time gives effective help to nearby production brigades to train their own doctors and set up medical centres. in their spare-time some army doctors visit patients and treat them at home.

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Read Seriously and Make Revolution Consciously

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1972)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article by liu hung-fu, secretary of the chinese communist party of the suburbs committee of the northeast china city of changchun. the article is entitled: "read seriously and make revolution consciously". excerpts follow:

in making revolution, one must understand revolutionary theory. only with a good grasp of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can one raise one's ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and consciously implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

i have gradually become clearer on this point in the course of summing up my experience in the struggle between the two lines and the lessons to be drawn.

why i sometimes deviated from socialist road although i wanted socialism

i was secretary of the party committee of changchun's suburbs before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the revolutionary masses criticized me during the cultural revolution for carrying out a revisionist line. i thought to myself: "my grandfather and father toiled for landlords as hired hands in the old society and i joined the revolution after liberation with the determination to make revolution all my life. in the past 20 years or more, my one desire has been to practise socialism, though i may have made some mistakes of one sort or another. if you say i have practised revisionism, i can't see it." the revolutionary masses cited many facts to show that i had carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as "production first" and had failed to put proletarian politics in command. i began to realize that i had indeed done harm to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, so i admitted my mistakes.

later, i studied chairman mao's teaching: "cadres should be educated to have some understanding of marxism-leninism; it would be still better if they understand more. that is to say, they should practise marxism-leninism, and not revisionism." i realized that i should understand and practise marxism-leninism, and in order to practise, i must first have a real understanding.

liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in 1958 advocated trash that was "left" in form but right in essence. they stood for ownership by the whole people in the people's communes which are based on collective ownership, with the aim of undermining chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. i thought then socialist transformation had been completed and socialism realized, and we should immediately pass on to communism. so i made big efforts to encourage ownership by the whole people in the people's communes. as a result, i carried out the wrong line and committed a mistake.

it was only after i seriously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution and revolution in stages that i came to understand the source of my mistake. i had not comprehended that the relations of production should suit the development of the productive forces, did not have a real grasp of the difference between socialism and communism and therefore failed to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies.

chairman mao's basic line for the historical period of socialism and policies for the present rural people's communes correctly reflect the objective laws and embody the dialectical materialist concept of combining the theory of continuing the revolution with that of revolution in stages. the trash "left" in form but right in essence pushed by liu shao-chi and other swindlers served to interfere with and undermine chairman mao's revolutionary line and restore capitalism.

i finally understand that the desire to practise socialism is not a substitute for consciousness. engels pointed out in "anti-duhring": "freedom therefore consists in the control over ourselves and over external nature, a control founded on knowledge of natural necessity". only by understanding the laws of the objective world and transforming it accordingly can one achieve freedom, that is, consciousness. only by a serious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and knowing the objective laws of socialism can one consciously practise socialism. having grasped this, i understand better why i committed mistakes before the cultural revolution. now i read and study more consciously than ever.

why i had idealism while often taking part in practice

i once imagined that i was not liable to idealism since i had long been working at the grassroots in direct contact with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. however, as i studied more seriously, i came to understand that i had been wrong, that there really was idealism in me. i had indeed worked in the rural areas for a long time and had been in constant touch with the peasants. however, i had not really understood them. i imagined that since peasants had a strong sense of private interest, only "work points" could stimulate their work enthusiasm. therefore, i tailed after liu shao-chi in practising the fallacy "put work-points in command" on the question of the distribution of income. as a result, not only was the peasants' socialist enthusiasm not brought into play, but spontaneous capitalist tendencies were fostered. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by liu shao-chi, such as "put work-points in command" and "material incentives". this was a deep education to me.

in my close contact with the masses, i came across many inspiring instances of how the poor and lower-middle peasants cherished the collective and sacrificed their own interests for the sake of the public interest. this made me think that since the peasants had raised their political consciousness through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the system of the appraisal of work done and the calculation of work-points earned was completely unnecessary. this line of thinking gave rise to equalitarianism in regard to payment.

the reason why i deviated from the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is that i failed to use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to guide my work. i came to see that a correct understanding of the objective world in practical work is dependent on a hard study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the transformation of blind practice into conscious.

chairman mao pointed out long ago: "it is necessary to educate our comrades in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge". but in the past i did not understand the importance of distinguishing between materialism and idealism. following the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee,

particularly during the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the idealist apriorism peddled by liu shao-chi and other swindlers was criticized. in the light of the experience and lessons i drew from the struggle between the two lines, i realized that the struggle between the two theories of knowledge has always served the struggle between the two lines politically. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers wanted to befuddle us with the reactionary idealist theory of knowledge in an attempt to reach their criminal ends of changing the party line and policies and restoring capitalism. if we failed to distinguish between materialism and idealism and failed to make conscious efforts to eliminate idealist influences on our thinking, we would be taken in and follow a wrong line.

recently i studied the statement on the principle of socialist distribution contained in the "critique of gotha program" and chairman mao's related teachings. then i went with several comrades to some production teams to investigate conditions regarding payment for work. subsequently we selected a production brigade and there we experimentally adopted the system of the appraisal of work done and calculation of work-points earned on the basis of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work". we aroused the masses to criticize the equalitarianism on the question of distribution advocated by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to dampen the peasants' work enthusiasm. in the end an improved system of appraisal of work done and calculation of work-points earned was worked out in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and the party policies regarding the correct handling of the relation between state and collective and between collective and individual. this meant putting politics in command and at the same time giving fair pay for work done, thus stimulating the commune members' enthusiasm.

chairman mao teaches: "it is necessary to master marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." this means that whether you have a good grasp of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is not judged by how you talk but by how you act. why is it that although i understood, theoretically, the relation of dialectical unity between politics and economics, i isolated politics from economics, and revolution from production, and set one against the other in my practical work? i have gained a deeper understanding from practice that in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought it is important to pay special attention to questions concerning ideology and political line and remolding one's world outlook consciously. this is the fundamental way to help one carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line more consciously.

INSTITUTE OF NATIONALITIES

China's Central Institute for Nationalities Enrolls Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1972)

china's central institute for nationalities recently enrolled 700 worker-peasant-soldier students of 46 minority nationalities from 15 provinces and autonomous regions.

situated in the western suburbs of peking, the institute was set up in 1951, two years after the liberation of china. it has the departments of politics, china's minority languages and literature and arts. the students after graduation will work as cadres, teachers, translators and revolutionary literature and art workers. the institute is tuition-free and the state provides the students with free board and lodging and medical treatment. those who were sent by their work places go on drawing full pay.

over the past twenty years, the institute has trained large numbers of cadres who have played a significant role in the socialist revolution and construction in the minority areas. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the staff members of the institute are determined to make fresh efforts to train more cadres for minority nationalities. never did the institute enroll so many worker-peasant-soldier-students from so many nationalities.

most of the new students are from families of poor and lower-middle herdsmen, emancipated serfs or slaves who suffered bitterly in the old society and have deep hatred for the exploiting classes. some of them were slaves themselves. they have profound proletarian class feelings for the communist party and chairman mao. among them were delegates to the ninth party congress, delegates to the national people's congress, fighters defending the frontiers of the motherland, and workers, cadres and people's commune members. there are also educated young people who settled in the countryside and have thus been tempered. the students praise the victory of the great leader chairman mao's revolutionary line and of the party's policies towards nationalities.

tibetan girl student kesangchoka is a member of the tibet autonomous regional party committee and the secretary of anjao district party committee of jiacha county. she could not sleep for nights when the party organization told her to get ready to go to college. in the old society, her family had been slaves for generations. her grandfather was beaten to death by a serf-owner, her father and brothers died of starvation, and she and her mother had to sleep in the stable of a serf-owner. at the age of six, she was forced to work for a serf-owner and though she toiled day and night, she always went hungry. once she tried to escape at the risk of her life, but was caught by the serf-owner. the serf-owner tied her to the tail of a galloping horse until she lost her consciousness. when she came to, she found herself bleeding all over with all her toe nails torn. it is the party and chairman mao who sent the people's liberation army men to save her from the abyss of sufferings. after liberation, she was determined

to follow the party in making revolution. she led the emancipated serfs in running farm cooperatives and taking the socialist road. she took the initiative in organizing the people's communes in 1966. great changes have taken place in her hometown in the past several years. the anjao district had a good harvest of barley in 1971 with per unit yield three times that before the people's commune was set up.

kesangchoka herself has become a master of our country and a vanguard fighter of the proletariat with high political consciousness. in the past she was illiterate, but now she has become a college student. she could not hold back her feelings when she thought of all this. she said: "the party and chairman mao send us to college, and this means they want us former serfs to grasp marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism. thus we can play a better role in the socialist revolution and construction and courageously advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line. we should never forget past sufferings; we should live up to the expectations of the party and chairman mao."

when they left home for peking, many students were warmly sent off by the revolutionary people in their villages or units. the well-wishers asked them to study hard for the revolution. poor and lower-middle kazakh herdsmen at the foot of the tienshan mountains held a farewell party for outstanding militiamen wumaerhhan and milaitihan on their departure for peking. the participants talked about the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and about the happy life brought to all nationalities by the party and chairman mao. wumaerhhan's father said to his son: "when i was your age, i tended sheep and cattle for the serf-owner and i didn't have a day of schooling. now you can go to college just because of the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao. you must study hard and make greater contribution to defending and building the socialist motherland."

it is the first time for some minority nationalities to send their sons and daughters to colleges. tsomu, a girl, is the first college student from the people of monoa nationality living at the foot of the himalayas. ma yu-chin is the first college girl student from sala nationality in chinghai province. there are two students sent by the hoche people, one of china's smallest minority nationalities, who live in heilungkiang province. the hoche people suffered from untold misery in the old society, under the rule of japanese aggressors and the kuomintang reactionaries. the population had been reduced from several thousand to merely 300 by the time of liberation. after liberation, the people's political status underwent a fundamental change, their living standard steadily improved and the population increased sharply. the people were very happy to hear that fu shih-ying, a young worker, and ko chung-hsing, a peasant, were sent to study at the institute in peking. recalling the history of hoche nationality in relation with this, they were deeply moved and said: "of thousands of roads in the world, the only one leading to happiness for the hoche people is the revolutionary road indicated by chairman mao, the road of socialism."

PEASANT TEACHERS

Peasant Teachers in Chinese College

(NCNA-English Tsiman, Feb. 13, 1972)

the students of the agronomy department of the shantung agricultural college came to the classroom early one day last august to wait for the teacher. when the bell rang, a plainly dressed peasant entered and mounted the platform to warm applause.

he was 48-year-old yang ping-kun, member of the party branch committee, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee and leader of the scientific experimental group, of the yangliuhsueh production brigade of the yangchi commune in pinhsien county, in the east china province of shantung.

he had had only two years of schooling as a child. but like other commune members, he studies hard chairman mao's works and uses them to guide his scientific experiments. clarified by chairman mao's revolutionary line, he has a fairly good grasp of the laws governing the interplanting of grain and cotton. he has solved a number of problems through practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, that agronomists had not been able to deal with. his findings contributed to the high yields of grain and cotton on alkali soils in his production brigade. now this peasant expert became a part-time teacher of socialist college at its invitation.

this is one of the new things emerging in china's proletarian revolution in education.

like many other schools of higher learning in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the shantung agricultural college has invited some workers, peasants and soldiers and technicians to join the old teaching staff. these people are experts with wide practical experience. their presence in colleges is important in ending the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals and in carrying the revolution in education deeper.

there are 34 such teachers in the shantung agricultural college. they come for short periods to give lectures with the approval of their respective factories, people's communes and other units.

yang ping-kun, like his father, worked in the old society as a hired labourer for a landlord when he was a child, exploited and oppressed. after liberation he firmly took the socialist road and has become a "man completely devoted to the collective" as the people describe him.

determined to increase grain and cotton production for the revolution, he delved into agronomy. he was an agro-technician in an agricultural co-operative. after the people's commune was set up in 1958, he was sent by a party organization to the shantung agricultural scientific research institute to study for a few months. but his scientific experiments encountered difficulties before the cultural revolution owing to interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered liu shao-chi's line and opened broad prospects for mass agricultural scientific experiments. this filled yang ping-kun with enthusiasm. with other revolutionary cadres and commune members, he conscientiously began his experiments under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

chairman mao teaches: "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality." in order to know the law of cotton growth, yang ping-kun stayed in the field rain or shine, night or day, carefully observing how the cotton grew.

he found that checking the excessive vegetative growth and the shedding of young bolls was vital to increasing production. he went to consult a number of experts, but to no avail. he then turned to chairman mao's "on practice" where he found this passage: "whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practising) in its environment." following this teaching, he went to the field every day, studying the shedding of young bolls. there was a downpour at noon one day. he at once went to the field to see how rain affected the young bolls. he found that most of the flowers were filled with rain drops; the rain drops in the flowers at the sides of the field which are well ventilated were easily blown off by the wind, but the flowers deep in the field retained the moisture. he marked a few plants, both those with rain drops and those without. observation the second day revealed that the flowers without rain drops were pollinated while those with rain drops fell off. he concluded that the shedding of the young bolls could be reduced by increasing the spacing between plants so as to ensure ventilation and sunshine for all the plants.

one day he noticed a bent cotton plant with many bolls. he thought there must be a reason. the universality of contradiction resides in the particularity of contradiction. he studied the plant and found that some roots had been accidentally broken during hoeing and that this had checked excessive growth and so it had more bolls. he made some experiments and confirmed that when breaking off part of the roots during the flowering stage would check excessive growth and prevent the bolls from shedding.

armed with mao tsetung thought, yang ping-kun found the laws for increasing cotton production after repeated practice. he developed many good measures for managing cotton fields. he helped his brigade achieve good harvests year after year, with the yield of ginned cotton per hectare shooting up from 225 to over 1,000 kilogrammes.

the yangliuhsueh brigade plants three-fourths of its land to cotton. it used to rely on the state for grain supplies. it wanted to achieve good harvests of both cotton and grain. supported by the party branch, yang ping-kun started experiments of interplanting cotton with wheat.

the different crops contended for soil and fertilizer, and this gave rise to a host of contradictions. the experiment failed two years running. the third year, yang ping-kun summed up the failures and studied chairman mao's philosophic works. chairman mao points out: "the interdependence of the contradictory aspects present in

all things and the struggle between these aspects determine the life of all things and push their development forward." the wheat and cotton plants stood as opposites. yang ping-kun wanted to find out their interdependence. he studied the plants in the fields and found that the cotton plants required more light and a higher temperature. if the wheat and cotton plants were properly interplanted, the wheat would protect the cotton shoots against cold winds around march. a kind of insect affecting wheat is a natural enemy of the cotton aphis. interplanting would ensure a healthy growth of cotton. wheat shoots also like a higher soil temperature. the cotton plants can also protect the wheat shoots against cold winds and help them maintain a higher temperature in autumn. having understood both the opposition and interdependence between cotton and wheat, he adopted measures to promote the growth of both. as a result, good harvests were gathered. the grain yield per hectare rose from two tons to nine tons.

yang ping-kun gave lectures at the shantung agricultural college for six days. he told the students about his advanced experience in growing cotton and wheat and also how his brigade had grasped class struggle and education in political line in the course of learning from tachai and had developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in fighting the elements. he told them his lessons were drawn from failures as well as successes. he took the students to the fields and showed them how to cultivate cotton and wheat. the students warmly received his lectures.

the college is now increasing its teachers from among the workers, peasants and soldiers and technicians. it has 34 part-time teachers and since last year has invited over 30 workers, peasants, soldiers and technicians to give lectures. the students also go out to learn from the masses in the factories and communes. courses in rearing silkworm and growing medicinal herbs are given by teachers from among the workers, peasants, soldiers and technicians.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

China's Locomotive Plants Launch Technical Innovations Campaign

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1972)

china's locomotive industry has raised its production capacity and attained a higher technical level. the workers, cadres and technicians at locomotive and rolling stock plants throughout the country achieved this by making technical innovations and tapping latent potentialities in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

they introduced more than 20,000 technical innovations in the past year or so, making it possible to turn out

new products and equipment and adopting new techniques and technological processes. among these are china's first 6,000-h.p. diesel locomotive with hydraulic drive, automatic tubs for use in large coal mines, self-tipping mine cars that hold 100 tons of mineral ores and railway oil tank cars which do away with the underframe to save metal.

among the new techniques and working processes are the highly efficient electro-static lacquering, transistor photo-electric follow-up cutting, precision foundry, fluidic control and silicon controlled rectifiers.

the workers also made efficient special-purpose equipment. the new techniques, processes and equipment raised efficiency, ensured the quality of products and saved labour.

making locomotives and rolling stock is one of china's oldest industrial branches, going back 90 years. as many of the enterprises were old and their equipment outdated, an outstanding problem the workers and cadres had to tackle was to tap latent potential of the old equipment so as to make greater contributions to the state. in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work in 1971, the first year of the fourth five-year plan, they conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. although their enterprises and equipment were outdated, the veteran workers had been tempered in revolutionary. struggle, had a high political consciousness and wide work skill. they also had a fairly large contingent of technicians and vigorous young workers. if they resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, brought the positive factor of man into fuller play and launched technical innovations campaigns, they could tap the potential and make still greater contributions to the state. they launched mass technical innovations campaigns on this basis.

doing away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their mind, the workers at the peking february 7 locomotive and rolling stock plant successfully trial-produced china's first 6,000-h.p. diesel hydraulic locomotive. the 70-year-old plant thus added an important product since china used mostly locomotives with internal combustion engines.

the tienhsin and chengtu locomotive and rolling stock plants accepted the assignment of making electric power locomotives and electric machinery for locomotives with internal combustion engines. someone suggested that they should ask for more state investment, undertake more capital construction and add more equipment and start only when all conditions were met. but the majority of the workers disagreed. they followed chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they criticized the idea of dependence on outside help. following the example of the taching workers, they relied on their own efforts, started with indigenous methods and made technical innovations. they made the equipment needed. they increased production capacity and successfully fulfilled their production tasks.

many factories paid great attention to improving key sections and strengthening weak links by production. they tried to use every technical innovation.

the shihchiachuang locomotive and rolling stock plant had a 40-year-old dilapidated turning lathe for processing wheels. this key piece of equipment was old and low in efficiency. this affected the work. after repeated experiments workers transformed it into an advanced photo-electric copying lathe which is 2.5 times more efficient. foundry workers of the guchen rolling stock plant, the changchun passenger carriage plant and the talien locomotive and rolling stock plant devised new techniques and processes to streamline cast iron production and automate the conveyance of mould sand. this greatly reduced labour intensity, improved quality and raised efficiency.

forging shop workers of shenyang, nankou and tangshan locomotive and rolling stock plants made use of the waste heat from the forge furnaces to run steam hammers. the shenyang locomotive and rolling stock plant alone saves more than 4,000 tons of coal annually. this advanced experience is being popularized among locomotive and rolling stock plants throughout the country. the technical innovations campaign stimulated production. more locomotives and passenger and freight carriages were produced last year than in 1970.

worker-cadre-technician groups were organized to make technical innovations. veteran workers were the core, and revolutionary technicians' professional skill was brought into full play.

participating in such groups and pitching in with the workers, the revolutionary technicians of the chuchou rolling stock plant modestly accepted re-education by the workers and together with them devised many innovations. they designed a method to automate the production of chassis in a matter of three months, a problem recognized but remained unsolved for two years prior to the cultural revolution. now a worker can produce in an hour what would take him eight hours previously. the technicians drew favourable comments from the workers.

on the basis of the advances made in the past year, the party organizations of the plants are leading the workers in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and deepening education in ideology and political line.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Peking Industry and Communications Departments Report Excellent Production Situation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1972)

industrial workers in peking fulfilled the january production quotas with flying colours thanks to the party's leadership and the education in ideology and political line.

this was true for all the eight industrial bureaus under the peking municipality, with total output value 17 per cent higher than january, 1971. output of many industrial products showed an increase such as steel, iron, rolled steel, coal, coking coal, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, motor vehicles, bearings, transistor parts, walking tractors, synthetic fibre, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, paper and wrist watches. similar increases were registered in the amount of crude oil processed and power generated and the freight volume handled by railway and highway. the number of capital construction projects was 63 per cent higher.

following chairman mao's great teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the workers conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works so as to be able to distinguish the marxist-leninist line and policy from the anti-marxist-leninist line and policy advocated by liu shao-chi and other swindlers.

the metallurgical workers were fired with ever greater enthusiasm for socialist production after they criticized such revisionist trash as "grasp iron and steel making to the neglect of mining and steel rolling" and "taking electronics industry as the centre". an example was provided by workers of the chienan and peiching mines, who braved snow and biting cold to open more iron mines. workers in the iron and steel plants displayed the same spirit of hard struggle in production. as a result, the city increased the production of iron ore, pig iron, steel and steel materials 82, 10, 21.7 and 14.5 per cent respectively.

the movement to learn from the taching oilfield has been even more vigorous since the beginning of this year. in emulating this national pace-setter in industry the experimental chemical plant was resolved to increase output of chemical fertilizer and fulfilled its january quotas eight days ahead of schedule. the peking heat and power plant gave full play to the initiative of its technicians in line with the party's policy of uniting the majority of cadres and intellectuals. they helped the workers increase the power generated by 10 per cent and power supplied three per cent as compared with january, 1971. the coal consumption per kilowatt-hour was lowered.

with a view to ensuring steady progress of the socialist revolution and construction, the party organizations at all levels of peking's industrial departments fostered an overall point of view and stressed coordination among different factories and enterprises. the municipality

made centralized planning and organized efforts to make parts and fittings for mining machinery, motor vehicles and tractors. the january output of such parts and fittings at the peking malleable cast-iron plant was more than double that of the same month last year. the peking electric machinery plant overcame difficulties to fulfil on schedule its task of making supplementary parts for big electric machines for mining. the peking walking tractor plant used to make the main engines of tractors without making parts and fittings. it has paid attention to this since the beginning of this year and the january output of tractors more than doubled that of january last year. it produced more than 20,000 tractor parts and more than 3,000 parts for machine tools.

management was strengthened and rational rules and regulations established in many plants, mines and other enterprises. the city's leading industrial departments recently called an on-the-spot meeting to exchange experience on how to do maintenance work better in order to promote production.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Big Advances in China's Pharmaceutical Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1972)

china's pharmaceutical industry, spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, has made big advances in the past several years. a fairly comprehensive system covering scientific research, designing, manufacture of equipment and production is taking shape. china is basically self-sufficient in chemicals needed for pharmaceutical production and is exporting large quantities of medicines.

fifty per cent more varieties of ingredients and medical preparations were made last year than in 1966. output of sulfa drugs, antibiotics, antipyretics, anti-tuberculotic drugs, hormones, vitamins and medicines for endemic diseases was more than double. many effective medicines for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases have been trial-produced in various areas. over 40 kinds of antibiotics are produced in the country.

china had a poor foundation of the pharmaceutical industry before liberation. in those days only a few coastal cities had some pharmaceutical factories which depended on the supply of raw materials from abroad. most of the medicines on sale were imported and expensive. the labouring people could not afford medicine when they fell sick.

today, china's pharmaceutical industry supplies enough principal medicines which are within the means of the working people. the communist party and government show deep concern about the people's health and have

lowered the prices of medicine on several occasions in step with reduction in production costs. the medicine prices in general are one-fifth of those in the early days after liberation. this is an illustration of the superiority of china's socialist system.

responding to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", workers, cadres and technicians in the pharmaceutical industry during the cultural revolution went to the rural areas to make investigations. groups were formed to do research and produce medicines to meet the needs of the rural areas. shanghai trial-produced over 100 new medicines during the cultural revolution, most of which are for treating common or recurrent diseases found in the rural areas. the peking pharmaceutical factory produced more than 30 medicines in the light of the investigations made by its special group which toured the outskirts of peking and the rural areas of hopei province.

good results have been obtained in the research and trial-production of contraceptive drugs. some contraceptives taken orally are being supplied free of charge in towns and the countryside.

chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." in line with this teaching, various areas have made energetic efforts to do research on chinese medicinal herbs and process them into convenient forms. many pharmaceutical factories set up special groups and workshops which collected effective folk prescriptions and medicinal herbs and turned out many herbal preparations as well as mixtures of synthetic drugs and herbal medicines. shanghai succeeded in making a kind of syrup from medicinal herbs which proves effective in curing biliary ascariasis, namely, ridding the biliary duct of round-worms. tapping the rich resources of medicinal herbs, the pharmaceutical factories in many parts of the country turned out a great variety of effective and low-priced herbal medicines.

fine results have also been achieved in scientific research in medicine. china has found a number of highly productive antibiotics in the selective incubation of strains, thanks to the co-ordinated efforts of pharmaceutical factories and scientific research institutes. china has developed dozens of types of corticosteroid which is considered internationally as calling for a high technical level to synthesize. polypeptide steroid has recently been trial-manufactured. drugs to treat thrombosis, pancreatitis and other difficult diseases have also been trial-manufactured or produced.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Szechwan Province Develops Light Industry

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 15, 1972)

mountainous szechwan province in southwest china has made big progress in light industry. the workers, cadres and technicians achieved this by self-reliance and hard work under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the 1971 output of most products surpassed that of 1970 by more than 50 per cent. output of some products was more than double. new records were set in the production of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, silk, paper, enamelware, cigarettes, sewing machines and tooth paste. the province now makes several thousand kinds of light industrial products. the total value of output is eight times that of 1949 shortly after liberation. the products are supplied to city and rural markets in the province and other provinces. a number of szechwan products are exported.

the province's rich mineral resources and agricultural and sideline produce provide ample raw material for light industry. before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries and the imperialists worked in collusion to plunder the province of raw material and dump the local market with imports. this undermined szechwan's light industry.

after liberation, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents peddled the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and spread the nonsense that in a division of labour szechwan could do without its own light industry while concentrating on heavy industry. they opposed the principle formulated by chairman mao that with heavy industry as the core, light and heavy industries should be developed simultaneously. as a result, light industry was held back and szechwan had to depend on supplies from other provinces.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers and cadres in light industry studied chairman mao's teaching "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they made big efforts to increase light industry without affecting the growth of heavy industry.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels strengthened leadership over light industrial production, made overall plans and aroused the masses to raise output, improve quality and increase variety. more than half of the manufactured daily necessities on the market are made in the province. the workers, peasants and soldiers welcome these because they come in great variety and are of good quality and inexpensive.

the province has adhered to the principle of self-reliance and relying on the masses in expanding light industry and achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results. an example is the chengtu detergent factory which has an annual output of 10,000 tons.

construction of such a big factory usually took three years. the chengtu municipal party committee led the workers, cadres and technicians in making some 200 pieces of special-purpose equipment and laying 21,000 metres of pipes by pooling their wisdom and relying on their own efforts. learning while working, they built the factory and put it into operation within half a year.

in addition to putting up new factories, the leadership at all levels also launched mass technical innovation campaigns to improve old equipment and make new machinery, raise the production capacity and increase variety.

the chengtu textile mill made a new type of weaving loom which raised efficiency 70 per cent, saved labour by one-third and made it possible to add 140 new varieties in the form of new fabrics and designs.

the chengtu electric bulb factory could only make ordinary light bulbs in the past. using indigenous methods to make and improve dozens of pieces of equipment, it multiplied efficiency and made it possible to produce 30 different kinds, including bulbs for projectors, iodine tungsten lamps and ultra-violet ray lamps.

szechwan province's new light industrial products and their varieties and specifications produced since the beginning of the cultural revolution surpass the ten-year total before the cultural revolution.

as the resources for light industry are scattered, the volume of production big and the range of products wide and the people's needs are many-sided, the province made use of locally available material, and started with indigenous methods to build small sugar refineries, silk filatures, paper mills, salt factories, electric bulb factories, plastic works and glassworks. in this way it brought into play the initiative of the counties and people's communes for undertaking local industry and accelerated the development of light industry.

the output of small sugar refineries now accounts for 40 per cent of the provincial total and the output of small paper mills, 32 per cent. a silk filature run by the shuangchiang people's commune in loshan county now provides a big supply of raw silk to the state annually. the commune used the funds thus accumulated to buy tractors, diesel engines, threshers and other machines for agriculture.

PUBLICATIONS

New Books, Pictorial Albums Published Around Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1972)

a number of new books and pictorial albums have been or are to be published around the spring festival. these books, plus some reprints, will be on sale in hsinhua bookstores in different parts of china.

"marx, engels, lenin and stalin on german classical philosophy" reprinted by the commercial press is on this list. the people's publishing house has reprinted n.k. krupskaya's "reminiscences of lenin", "the commune of 1871" by h.p.o. lissagaray, a pamphlet containing minutes of the speeches by georgi dimitrov to denounce the hitlerite fascists before the court, and kuo mo-jo's essay "the tercentenary of the 1644 uprising", which commemorates the peasant uprising led by li tzu-cheng in the last years of the ming dynasty (1368-1644).

the people's publishing house has published some political texts and children's books, including "a short introduction to historical events and characters mentioned in chairman mao's five essays on philosophy", "friendship in full bloom at afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" and "children who grow up under the nurture of mao tsetung thought".

entitled "charge forward in the van", a collection of 26 short stories will soon be off the press of the people's literature publishing house. these stories were written by amateur army writers. among the novels reprinted are "militia women on a sea island", "enthusiasm seethes in mountains" and "kao yu-pao". these books, published before the cultural revolution, have been revised by the authors. -13-

the people's art publishing house has issued many serial pictures and new year posters created either by amateur worker-peasant-soldier artists or by professional artists.

some of the pictures expose and denounce the vicious old society and others describe the outstanding deeds of exemplary people. still others deal with children and youngsters or describe the achievements of educated young people who go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in line with chairman mao's principle "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", the art publishing house has published pictorial albums of relics in de luxe editions. they are "the first collection of antiquities during the cultural revolution" and "silk road".

the chunghua bookstore has organized a number of historians to revise and punctuate the "twentyfour dynastic histories". the old edition had no punctuation and therefore was difficult to read. this collection of historical studies date back from the earliest chronicles to those of the ming dynasty (1368-1644) and include reproductions

of various rare editions. recently published are "history of northern chou (circa 557-581)" and "history of southern chi (479-502)".

the commercial press reprinted lewis h. morgan's "ancient society".

other publishing houses have issued 80 scientific and technical books relating to experience in the struggle for production and giving guidance for making scientific experiments.

AGRO-SCIENCE

Northwest China Agro-Scientists Report New Achievements

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 14, 1972)

scientists of the shensi branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences are going down to villages and conducting scientific experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants in line with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this promotes their ideological revolutionization and enables them to make progress in research.

the scientists and research workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution have criticized the revisionist line in scientific research and firmly taken the road of integration with the workers and peasants as pointed out by chairman mao. they went in turn beginning in 1970 to communes and production brigades. they were re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and increased their knowledge in the course of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they and the peasants worked the land scientifically and achieved significant gains. big increases were registered in per-unit yield of grain and cotton in the 100 production brigades where these scientists and research workers stayed and worked.

influenced by the revisionist line in scientific research, they formerly confined themselves to laboratories and small experimental plots, divorced from the masses and actual production. they made little progress.

during the cultural revolution they turned to chairman mao's teaching that correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone. they denounced idealist apriorism and the "theory of innate ability" peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they recognized that science originates in the practice of the labouring masses in their hundreds of millions. so they left their labs and went to the peasants, opening new vistas for their research work.

wang yu-cheng, former vice-director of the grain crops research institute, had studied plant cultivation and breeding for more than 30 years. he pored over technical literature to the point of ignoring actual production. formerly he went to the countryside for the sole purpose of collecting needed data, and never heeded problems arising from farm production, brushing them aside as of "no scientific value".

he went in 1970 to a production brigade in changwu county whose production had not increased over a long period. wang yu-cheng visited many poor and lower-middle peasants and made a survey of natural conditions and the yields of various crops over the years.

wheat used to be the brigade's main crop. but wheat in this area is vulnerable to frost and insects. the wheat acreage was far larger than the supply of manure and fertilizer and so yield remained low. the glutinous millet and buckwheat sown after the wheat was reaped usually suffered from autumn drought and early frost and so did not yield much either. however, the acreage of kaoliang and maize was quite small, about a quarter of the brigade's total farmland, although they gave high yields in the conditions.

wang yu-cheng concluded that the irrational allocation of land to different crops was the major cause. he then discussed the matter with the brigade cadres and members. they decided to reduce the wheat acreage and grow more kaoliang and maize in the place of millet and buckwheat in 1971. they also took other measures to increase production. the brigade's total grain output last year was 237 per cent over the previous year's.

this success provides valuable experience not only for changwu county but for the entire arid region to the north of the wei river.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." the scientists and technicians have modestly accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and worked over the past two years and more to remould their world outlook. they have made steady progress in shifting their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. they are determined to serve the needs of china's socialist construction, speed up the development of agriculture and make greater efforts to serve the people.

one of the scientists now working in tzuchang county in the yenan administrative region came to the county before the great proletarian cultural revolution. influenced by the revisionist line on scientific research, he then pursued personal fame and gain and paid little attention to urgent production problems. this time, he was deeply impressed by the revolutionary spirit of the people, a spirit which they had carried forward from the days when yenan was the nerve centre of china's revolution. since the production level of that brigade was rather low, he decided to do what he could. under the leadership of the local party organization, he took part in class struggle and with the people exposed and denounced a handful of class enemies who plotted to sabotage the mass movement to learn from tachai and to obstruct scientific farming. he learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and, after making deep-going investigations

popularized good seed strains, double-cropping and interplanting and rational close-planting. the production brigade doubled its grain output in two years, with average yield surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. it become an advanced unit in the yenan region.

diarrhoea of young donkeys is a common ailment with a high mortality rate in northern shensi province. research worker cheng ching-yi of the animal husbandry and veterinary research institute had previously devoted himself to the study of rare animal diseases and paid little attention to common and recurrent animal diseases. although he had been to northern shensi many times, he did not even know that diarrhoea was common among young donkeys there.

after spending some days in chihtan county, he saw that donkeys are an important draft animal there and the disease affected their propagation rate. after making investigations and analyzing the chemical composition of the water, soil and forage grass of the area, he found that the disease might be caused by the lack of a kind of microelement in the young donkeys. he injected a medicinal liquid containing this microelement in sick foals and it proved effective. this method is simple, inexpensive, and brings quick results. it is being widely adopted.

laboratory research is integrated with production and research results are tested in production. at the same time, the scientists accumulated some of the peasants' advanced experience for laboratory checking and filling in so as to raise perceptual knowledge to the level of conceptual knowledge.

the agrotechnicians cultivated a kind of sweet potato in their experimental plots but could not determine its concrete advantages. they later planted it in an arid upland area. this showed that it was drought-resistant, gave a high yield and could grow in poor soil. but the masses pointed out that it had a high water content. then the agrotechnicians carried out new hybridization and improved its quality.

the agrotechnicians helped the masses with scientific farming. they joined the commune members in movements to improve farming systems, introduce fine strains and prevent and control insect pests and plant diseases. in the course of this they trained several thousand peasant technicians.

the agrotechnicians in the cotton-growing area of chingyang county trained many peasant technicians in pest control and combating cotton disease. combining the efforts of the peasant agrotechnicians and the special teams, the province formed a network to forecast and control these problems.

SPORT

Spring Festival Round-the-City Race in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

the 1972 spring festival round-the-city race was held here today. nearly 3,000 sportsmen from various fronts took part in the race with tienanmen as the starting and finishing line. the runners finished the 8,700 metre course against cutting wind. they were warmly cheered by tens of thousands of spectators on the tienanmen square and along the route.

spring festival round-the-city race is a traditional mass sports activity of peking. apart from men's individual event, women's relay race was added this time.

a light fall of snow added difficulties to the race. but the participants displayed the spirit of unity and friendliness, encouraged each other and finished the race in triumph. they were warmly applauded and encouraged by the spectators.

long-distance running is one of the favourite winter sports of the workers, peasants and soldiers. this race showed vigour and vitality of the revolutionary people and the remarkable achievements made in mass sports activities since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the men's event today, the first finisher was wang fu-hsing, a worker of the railway carriage maintenance depot of the fengtai railway administration. in the past ten years and more, he has not only kept on practising long-distance running himself but also took the lead in promoting it among his work-mates.

in women's relay race, first place went to the representative team of the kantan middle school in fengtai district. the oldest participant in this event was the 45-year-old chang ching-tsun, a woman-worker of the hsicheng district foodstuff factory. she is a mother of four children. she formerly suffered from chronic disease. long-distance running and other sports activities helped improve her physique. when she covered the course today she was warmly applauded by the cheering spectators.

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MOVIES

New Color Films to be Shown During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1972)

new colour films and documentaries will be shown in peking and other parts of china during china's traditional spring festival, which is to start from february 15 this year.

a colour film on the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was jointly produced by the shanghai film studio and the shanghai school of dancing. another colour film consists of the piano music "the red lantern" with peking opera singing, the piano concerto "the yellow river" and the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang". it is a joint product of the central newsreels and documentary film studio, the central philharmonic society and the china peking opera troupe.

"the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" shot by the central newsreels and documentary film studio vividly shows the spectacular tournament held in peking last november. the documentary conveys to the audience how the outstanding table tennis players and friends of sports circles from 51 countries and regions have made positive contributions to strengthening friendship among the people and sportsmen of the afro-asian countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa. the film is full of moving scenes of giving first place to friendship and unity.

chinese archaeologists and workers, peasants and soldiers have protected and unearthed a large number of valuable historical relics during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the colour documentary "unearthed historical relics during the great proletarian cultural revolution" shows part of the relics. /

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Feb. 14, 1972)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front today announced:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to enjoy spring festival of 1972 together with the people throughout the country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on february 15 and 17 as an expression of solicitude.

DOMESTIC MARKET

Brisk Urban and Rural Market in South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1972)

the market in the cities and countryside ~~in kwangtung and~~ kwangsi, south china, is thriving under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's policy "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

in the department stores and shops in the cities and countryside there are good stocks of consumer goods and vegetables, fruit and non-staple food for the spring festival. the department store in nanning city of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region alone sells 12,000 varieties of commodities, which double the 1970 figure.

there is an ample supply of meat, aquatic products, fresh vegetables, bananas, oranges and tangerines, candies, pastry, cigarettes, wine and liquors and tea for the spring festival in kwangtung province. the province last year made great efforts to develop its light industry while giving priority to the heavy industry. the rural people's communes and production brigades vigorously developed a diversified economy while increasing grain production. as a result, total output of aquatic products increased by ten per cent and pigs by 13 per cent than in the previous year. this helped bring about a brisk market in the cities and countryside. the total amount of commodities sold in the province in 1971 was 4.2 per cent more than in 1970. there was a marked increase in the sales of bicycles, thermo flasks, woollen yarn, galoshes, soap, sewing machines, alarm clocks, wrist watches and transistor radio sets.

kwangsi is inhabited by people of chuang, han, yao and miao nationalities. it formerly had little industry and many kinds of consumer goods had to be shipped in from elsewhere. last year the people of the autonomous region under the leadership of the regional party and revolutionary committees did their best to develop the production of consumer goods and ~~make the region less dependent on other places.~~ now the region produces enough or nearly enough sugar, wine and liquors, aluminum cooking utensils, silk fabrics, nylon socks, mosquito nets and cotton cloth for itself. it produces 4,000 varieties of consumer goods. the remote mountainous paise administrative region in western kwangsi practically had no industry before the great proletarian cultural revolution. it now has several hundred small and big factories making textiles, sugar, paper, ceramics, matches, leather, plastics, liquors and wine, glass ware and 900 other varieties of goods.

thanks to its close attention to grain and side-line production, the autonomous region registered a 17 per cent increase in pigs in 1971 over the previous year. it purchased 36.5 per cent more goods in 1971 than in the previous year and the total sales showed an increase of 14 per cent.

since the beginning of last year the revolutionary commercial workers in kwangtung and kwangsi have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this increased their determination to serve the people whole-heartedly and improve their service.

the commercial workers in kwangtung went to villages and factories to solicit the opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers on consumer goods. they conveyed the opinions to the production departments concerned and this helped them increase varieties and improve quality.

for the convenience of customers, the commercial workers in kwangsi have improved the distribution of shops and sales centres and set up trading agents widely in the countryside. the autonomous region now has 9,000 such agents, which double the figure before the cultural revolution. many shops giving round-the-clock service have been set up in the cities of nanning, liuchou and kueilin.

Thriving Market in East, Central China Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1972)

the market in the cities and countryside of chekiang, kiangsu, shantung, honan and anhwei provinces is thriving on the eve of the spring festival. big and small shops are well stocked with cigarettes, liquors and wine, foodstuffs, cotton cloth, vegetables, fruit and all kinds of consumer goods. the shops are packed with customers.

according to the commercial departments, supplies of foodstuffs and manufactured goods for the spring festival have increased ten to 20 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. in chengchow, provincial capital of honan, meat, fish, eggs and vegetables on supply have increased from 25 to 100 per cent. in anhwei province, 15 per cent more pigs and 50 per cent more poultry have been supplied to the market of eight cities including hofei, huainan and maanshan. despite winter, there has been a steady flow of fresh fruit and vegetables to the market, including cucumbers, tomatoes, chilly peppers, beans and other summer vegetables.

the flourishing market reflects the vigorous development of china's industry and agriculture under the guidance of the line of unity for victory set by the party's ninth national congress. the deepening mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and the implementation of the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and the party's economic policies in the rural areas have promoted the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery in these provinces.

chekiang province last year continued to top the per-hectare grain yield of six tons set in the national programme for agricultural development. its number of pigs was all-time high, and there were good harvests of industrial crops. kiangsu, honan and shantung provinces also reaped good harvests of grain and oil-bearing crops last year. the number of pigs in kiangsu averaged 2.6 head per rural household.

more goods have been supplied due to the fulfillment ahead of schedule of state production plans by industrial enterprises, particularly by the enterprises producing consumer goods. kiangsu province last year purchased ten per cent more farm and side-line produce than in 1970. shantung province reported a four per cent increase.

commercial workers in these provinces have played an active role in promoting agricultural and industrial production and bringing about a thriving market. the commercial workers in honan province did a better job in supplying means of production to peasants after soliciting their opinions. more chemical fertilizer, insecticide and farm machinery were supplied to the rural areas last year than 1970. joint investigations were made by industrial and commercial departments and exhibitions held in hangchow, ningpo and other places in chekiang to improve quality and increase variety of products. last year, hangchow alone produced more than 200 new varieties of basins, thermos flasks, towels and silks. in many places, extra supply centres and shops giving round-the-clock services were added to the convenience of customers.

Brisk Market in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 14, 1972)

more goods flowed between town and countryside in southwest china's szechwan province last year than before. this was due to good work by commercial workers in line with chairman mao's principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

purchase and sales in 1971 topped the previous year's by 16.5 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. prices were stable. with living standard rising, rural and urban savings accounts early this year exceeded the same 1971 period by 12.2 per cent.

following chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", commercial workers are in the midst of the mass campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. since the beginning of last year, they have criticized the reactionary ideas spread by liu shao-chi and other swindlers in commercial work and conscientiously implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. under the centralized leadership of party organizations, the commercial departments sent many workers to factories and rural people's communes to make investigations and took measures to improve purchasing and supply facilities.

commercial workers went to the rural areas to publicize the party's economic policies and helped the people's communes and production brigades work out production plans on the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." the commercial departments signed contracts for purchases and supplies, providing them with means of production, technical know-how and seeds. this helps diversify the economy and provide the market with ample goods. the total amount of farm and side-line produce purchased by the provincial commercial departments in 1971 was 3.5 per cent more than in 1970. the plan for purchases of cotton, peanuts, jute, tea and other major farm and side-line produce was overfulfilled.

locally produced manufactured goods now account for a greater proportion in the province's urban and rural markets. commercial departments in chengtu, chungking and other parts of szechwan province have in the past few years helped industrial departments find raw material and equipment. the factories were able to increase the variety of textiles, bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, detergents and chinlon socks.

last year, 27.5 per cent more kinds of hardware, tele-communications and electrical appliances and chemicals were produced. more than half of the goods for daily use on the market of this china's most populous province come from its own industries. workers of the chengtu textiles purchasing station took samples of goods for exhibitions in villages, factories and areas inhabited by minority peoples to canvass the opinions of the people. this resulted in 150 more varieties of textiles being produced.

the commercial departments have improved their services and management in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. they have set up an extensive network of sales agencies and shops in the countryside and new industrial and mining areas. they have readjusted the business hours, added more kinds of goods and extended the range of their services in accordance with consumer needs. workers of supply and marketing cooperatives have organized mobile teams which bring goods to the doors of the peasants and buy produce from them.

Brisk Shanghai Market

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1972)

shanghai market is thriving during the 1972 spring festival. there are good supply and brisk sales at the downtown department and food stores and at the market places of people's communes on the city outskirts.

the festival supply of pork and poultry this year is 21 to 50 per cent higher than in the previous year. to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, many new varieties of non-staple food and famous local

products are on sale. they include ham from chinhua county in chekiang province, nanking salted duck, hunan lotus seeds, hsinghua dried longans, dried lichee from kwangtung and noted liqueurs and wine such as maotai from kweichow province and tachu from luchou and the famous shaohsing rice wine from chekiang province.

various kinds of meat, poultry, eggs, live marine and fresh water products and fresh vegetables are on sale at the over 100 grocery markets in the city. the varieties have been increased from 35 last year to 55. fresh water fish from shanghai's outskirts, a favourite of the residents, is on sale every day. it includes golden and black carp, grass and common carp from kiangsu and chekiang provinces. many big markets sell two to three hundred varieties of non-staple food every day. a much greater quantity of fruits are on sale this year than the same 1971 period.

the manufactured daily necessities are in ample supply and sales are brisk. the no. 1 department store, the biggest in shanghai, added many new varieties on the eve of the festival. varieties increased from 27,000 last year to 36,000 this year. every day of the eve of the festival about two to three hundred thousand people came here shopping in endless streams. the turn-over increased more than 20 per cent over that of the same period last year.

increased production has improved the living standards of the people and boosted their purchasing power. retail sales in the fourth quarter last year increased by 8 per cent over the same 1970 period. sales of manufactured daily necessities have shown new increases since the beginning of the year. the sales of flannel underwear in january increased by 53 per cent over the same 1971 period, woolen fabrics three times, woolen wear 35 per cent, knitting wool 100 per cent, sewing machines 76 per cent and bicycles 3.5 times.

the excellent situation in the shanghai market is a result of the constant increase in agricultural and industrial production promoted by the citywide campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and carry out education in ideology and political line. the city overfulfilled the 1971 plan for the purchase of manufactured daily necessities. this ensured sufficient supply to the city and support to other places.

since the beginning of this year, the commercial departments in shanghai have done a better job in carrying out chairman mao's great principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies", and fostering the idea of serving the workers and peasants whole-heartedly. more than 100 shops and grocery markets gave whole night service, while 95 grocery markets added early morning and late evening service. more than 1,300 shops had special counters selling food stuff, edible oil, fruits and other daily use necessities early in the morning and late in the evening. they were scattered along the main roads and in industrial districts in the city. many commercial workers served those workers and peasants who were old, infirm, ill or disabled by delivering food, fuel, vegetables and medicine to their homes. this was highly praised by the worker and peasant masses.

RIVER POLLUTION

Northeast China Treats Polluted River

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 15, 1972)

the municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee of chichihaerh in heilungkiang province, northeast china, are ending pollution of the nenchiang river thanks to mass efforts in line with chairman mao's teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people". this safeguards the people's health and promotes fishery and agricultural production.

the 1,379-kilometre-long nenchiang river abounds in aquatic resources and its water is important for the people and production along the stream. interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line resulted in some industrial waste liquid and sewage being dumped into the river. fish died and the aquatic resources were seriously threatened.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the municipal party and revolutionary committees decided to end the pollution. they organized groups to make on-the-spot investigations. they found the following sources for the problems: first, industrial waste liquid from sugar refineries and paper mills and untreated sewage from the city resulted in decomposition of organic matter that took oxygen from the stream; secondly, the waste liquid and sewage contained a large amount of nitrogenous matter which speeded up the multiplication of microbes in the water, creating a lot of yellow flocculent mass on the river bottom which also took oxygen as it grew. the decline in dissolved oxygen caused fish to die. this was especially true in winter as the river was frozen over and did not receive oxygen from the air; and thirdly, some factories dumped waste liquid containing poisonous phenol, cyanogen, acid, soda and heavy metal ions in the stream.

there was an acute struggle between the two ideologies and two lines on how to eliminate the pollution. a few persons held that this was a painstaking, losing proposition. but the majority of the people and revolutionary cadres said that a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat must eliminate harmful things and serve the interests of the people. provided they conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and made multi-purpose use of waste, they could end the pollution and increase wealth for the state. the revolutionary masses sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi, and saw the elimination of the pollution as concerning the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee, a three-in-one combination team of workers, cadres and scientists was set up. they made on-the-spot investigations and study, relied on the masses and devised methods suited to local conditions. they worked out methods to extract and recover raw materials from the waste liquid and sewage for multi-purpose use and irrigate farmland with sewage containing fertilizer. thus, they turned harmful things to benefit in protecting the river.

a contingent of workers, peasants, liberation army men, red guards and city inhabitants plunged into the battle in june of 1970 to end the pollution. in six months of hard work, they built a reservoir with a capacity of 20 million cubic metres on the low-lying river-side land to hold sewage, dug a six-kilometre-long canal and constructed a five-kilometre-long dam. starting on november 20, 1970, nearly a hundred thousand tons of sewage was impounded in the reservoir every day and used for irrigation. at the same time, various factories in the city adopted measures to eliminate toxic waste and make multi-purpose use of it. they extracted and recovered large quantities of acid, soda, chromium, oil, pulp, silver and other materials from the waste liquid which were used to manufacture ferrous sulphate, cement, chemical fertilizer, paper and other products. this was done in coordination with the general objective of treating the polluted nenchiang river.

remarkable success has been achieved. the quantities of dissolved oxygen have increased and the yellow flocculent mass disappeared. the clean river water is beneficial to the health of the people living along the stream. no dead fish has since been found in the river. fishery production along the river is expanding. the shihjenkou fishing ground yielded catches of more than 150 tons in january 1971, four times the amount for the same period of the previous year. in the past, the yellow flocculent mass covering the river bottom used to clog up the water pipes of factory pumping stations. thanks to the disappearance of the flocculent mass, the pumps and pipes are no longer affected and industrial production is going ahead smoothly.

the experience of chichihaerh city shows that sewage with a high content of organic matter is good for irrigating farmland. according to the tests of the departments concerned, every litre of sewage contains 27 milligrams of nitrogen, 5.6 milligrams of phosphorus and one milligram of potassium. if 6,000 cubic metres of such sewage are used to irrigate a hectare of paddy fields, it is estimated that the effect is equal to 810 kilograms of ammonia sulfate and 187.5 kilograms of calcium super phosphate. this also improves the soil. in addition, the temperature of the sewage is higher than that of the river water and underground water. used to irrigate paddy fields during the spring sowing season, it stimulates the rapid growth of rice shoots. take the chienchin production brigade of the lungsha people's commune for example. per hectare yield of rice jumped from two tons in the past to about 4 tons when such sewage was used for irrigation.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Northwest China Province Develops Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Sining, Feb. 13, 1972)

northwest china's chinghai province had 7 per cent more animals at the end of 1971 than in 1970. the survival rate of new-born animals reached 88.2 per cent and that of mature animals 97 per cent, both being the highest records in its history.

this success was due to the herdsmen's efforts to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and deepen the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the pastoral areas of the province have in reserve large quantities of fodder and have added over 5,000 sheds and barns, so that nearly all the animals are properly sheltered during the winter.

chinghai highland is one of china's major livestock areas. the inhabitants of tibetan, hui, mongolian, tu, sala, kazakh and other nationalities have a long history of grazing herds.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels last year conducted extensive education in ideology and political line among the herdsmen. the people took greater initiative in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's economic policies and were determined to tend animals for the revolution.

in order to make 1971 a successful stockraising year, leading cadres went to the animal husbandry areas to study and work with the herdsmen and carry out investigations in order to solve problems in production promptly. they summed up and popularized advanced experience and organized people's communes and production brigades in carrying out construction to improve the grassland.

the province basically controlled grain-eating rodents on 870,000 hectares of grassland last year and enlarged the area under perennial forage grass by 600,000 hectares. with state help and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the communes and production brigades sank over 100 wells and dug hundreds of irrigation canals and ditches. more of the grasslands was irrigated and manured.

heavy snow fell over a one-month period last spring in the yushu tibetan autonomous chou. the grassland was covered with snow to an average depth of more than two feet, and the lack of grass and the severe cold threatened the herds. leading cadres at the county, commune and production brigade levels immediately went to the stricken areas to lead the herdsmen in overcoming the difficulties in a dauntless revolutionary spirit. they removed the layer of snow so as to graze the animals, and fed the young animals in warm tents. special care was given to weak animals. veterinarians helped prevent and treat diseases. the stubborn struggle resulted in victory. the survival rate of new-born

animals reached 92 per cent while the survival rate of mature animals was over 97 per cent. the autonomous chou achieved success in stockraising for the tenth year in succession.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees have used the party's economic policies to lead livestock production. they paid attention to explaining party policy to the herdsmen to enhance their socialist enthusiasm and to develop production.

the progress in animal husbandry helps develop the collective economy of the communes and brigades and improve the life of the multi-national herdsmen. in the old society the poor herdsmen suffered from cold and hunger under cruel oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries, the religious upper strata and headmen. their life today is a sharp improvement over the past. all the communes and brigades of mato county last year had more than one hundred sheep per capita and the herdsmen's average income topped 1,000 yuan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1972)

bujumbura, feb. 14 (xinhua) -- burundi minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning artemon simbananiye received tu yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china, in bujumbura today, according to a report from the burundi capital.

tu yi presented his letter of credence to the burundi minister. they had a cordial conversation.

present on the occasion were major rwuri joseph, chief of the general staff of the burundi armed forces, and burundi ambassador to tanzania mangona protais. / tu yi arrived in bujumbura on february 10.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issued 33rd Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1972)

following is the full text of the 33rd message to the khmer nation issued here on february 11 by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia:

dear compatriots,

at present, the whole world knows that the band of super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, irremediably battered by the heroic resistance of the khmer people (n.u.f.c. and c.p.n.l.a.f.) in the military field as well as in other fields (economic, political, etc.), can no longer rely even on their "last hope", that is, the prolonged presence of u.s. imperialism in indochina, to save them from impending and final destruction.

the "peace plan" put forward by u.s. president richard nixon on january 25 constitutes in fact a confession of defeat and the "swan-song" of u.s. imperialism which is aware that it will never win its war of aggression in indochina but will lose it inevitably in the near future.

long before president richard nixon put forward the "peace plan", all america knew that u.s. imperialism had virtually lost the war in indochina in face of the invincible people's armed forces of the three indochinese (khmer, vietnamese and lao) peoples.

for example, a.f.p. announced from new york on january 6, 1972, "bishop marvin bordelon, director of the department of the international affairs of the u.s. catholic church, holds in the christian weekly 'america' that the war (in indochina)... has become morally indefensible. he writes: the existing proofs enable me to see clearly that under the present conditions, this war does not bring any benefit to us (americans), to southeast asia or to the world in contrast with the enormous price in human sufferings inflicted on all those involved .... bishop bordelon advocates unilateral ceasefire of the u.s. forces and announcing in public the date of withdrawal of all the u.s. forces. ... he also calls for amnesty to thousands of (american) youth who have escaped to canada or other countries so as not to serve in this war."

on january 7, 1972, a.f.p. pointed out in a cable from washington that mr. jerry friedheim, spokesman of the department of defense (national defense of the u.s.a.) admitted that the war in indochina was now on the way to its end.

on january 26, 1972, the day after nixon's "peace plan" was put forward, reuter and a.p. in cables from phnompenh reported to the world that this plan caused anxiety and fear to the clique of traitors in phnompenh.

reuter reported in a message by john parcell: "the cambodian (lonnolite) government today expressed detailed reservations over the u.s. ... peace plan for indochina.... the (lonnolite government's) statement... complained that a ceasefire agreement would be an inadequate guarantee."

a.p. said: "president nixon's hitherto secret terms for ending the war in indochina caught the cambodian government headed by ... lon nol off balance wednesday.... the biggest headache facing the phnompenh regime, on which the nixon proposals say nothing, is the fact that roughly (in fact more than) half of cambodian territory is at present controlled by an enemy force nominally loyal to a... government headed by prince norodom sihanouk."

on january 29, 1972, emory swank, so-called u.s. "ambassador" but actually "superior resident" to the "khmer republic", obliged the phnompenh puppet government to proclaim officially its full approval of nixon's new "peace plan".

a.f.p. said: "the second 'reaction' of the khmer (lonnolite) government to president nixon's 'peace plan' is mere praise of the initiatives of the u.s. and south vietnamese presidents. ... the document published saturday morning says that 'the khmer government and people (sic) express deep admiration for this concrete initiative that we support fully.' ... the second text (is) obviously a step backward from that published thursday ... (and) in complete alignment with the american stand. nevertheless, observers noticed that the insignificance of these new reactions and the absence of an official expression of the government will seem to indicate that the salvation government, depending

completely on the (u.s.) economic and military aid, is relatively incapable of playing its proper role in an eventual settlement of the conflict."

the complete dependence of the "khmer republic" -- a slave -- on u.s. imperialism, its almighty master, couldn't be more clearly described exclamation this dirty "republic" dares to arbitrarily associate "the khmer people" with this shameful bondage. this is indeed the height of shamelessness.

on february 5, 1972, despite its shameless servility to the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann gang, the newspaper "koh santepheap" -- "cambodia, island of peace" (exclamation exclamation) -- finally cried in despair on seeing that its big patron u.s. imperialism is obliged to abandon in the near future the despicable and despised "khmer republic" to its sad lot exclamation

u.p.i. said: "in one of the most violent attacks published against u.s. foreign policy since the war began, a cambodian local newspaper today accused president nixon of using cambodia as a 'pawn in chess game' -- so that the u.s. could withdraw from indochina without losing face."

the newspaper "koh santepheap" (island of peace) said, "the u.s. is proposing a new election in south vietnam. later nixon will propose a referendum for sihanouk. this is only a thesis based on what has happened .... nixon has kicked taiwan (chiang kai-shek) out and allowed red (the people's republic of) china to sit in the united nations...." the editorial concluded that "president nixon is using every one like chess pawns to serve his party line and campaign for his second presidential term...." the u.s. is rich and can direct its political line at will. it can hire people to die for it, and does everything over our heads. small countries should realize that this is "friendship" between unequal friends .... today's was the most outspokenly bitter reflection of sentiments in phnompenh that the peace plan was a "sell-out" for cambodia.

dear compatriots in the zone of cambodia not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c.,

your samdech euv (papa) has told you many times that u.s. imperialism is only capable of neo-colonizing small countries and that it will be out of the question for it to offer our country a sincere friendship in full "equality". the lonnolites have many times heard my warning. but, greedy of u.s. dollars, they have shamelessly sold you and our national independence, neutrality, territorial integrity and peace to u.s. imperialism at the price of 431 million dollars a year.

now even their dirty and ultra-reactionary press which has rejoiced after march 18, 1970, at cambodia's becoming a u.s. colony, finds the u.s. dollars "too bitter" and "difficult to swallow" exclamation

the lonnolites blindly believed in what their "hero" lon nol, the so-called "future buddha", said. this madman (whom the u.s. press and the u.s. diplomats in phnompenh affirm today to be sick not only physically but also mentally -- sic --) said shamelessly that after his putsch on march 18, according to the

predictions of the buddha -- his "precursor", in the "illumination", the u.s. was called upon to intervene in cambodia to drive out the communist "believers" exclamation but today, the newspapers of lon nol admitted to the whole world shamelessly that u.s. imperialism has never come to save cambodia (which under sihanouk was not to be "saved" because it was in peace, independence, territorial integrity and national unity) but simply to enslave it and make the dirty "khmer republic" a simple pawn on the international chessboard and on the chessboard of the personal ambitions of u.s. president richard nixon exclamation

the day after the coup d'etat, the lonnolites believed strongly that their new u.s. masters would never abandon them and would not fail to defeat completely the resistance of the indochinese peoples and implant their neo-colonialism in south viet nam, laos and cambodia for several decades, that is to say, until they, the traitors, satiated with power and wealth, die of old age.

what do these despicable lonnolites see today? they see that the u.s. will soon abandon them and let their "ship" sink completely in the ocean of ineluctable victory of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f., that is, of the khmer people exclamation

all this explains the scream of despair of "koh santepheap" and its impotent anger against president nixon.

this anger and despair are the lot of all the newspapers of phnompenh today, which means that their accursed "republic" will soon end its life in disaster. on february 1, 1972, a.f.p. reported this shameful lament of lon nol's newspaper. "nokor thom" wrote, "at present, our country is in agony because no one wants to aid us. but now ... we are wasting munitions.... now can we fight? we have chosen the way of suicide and lost all discipline and all dignity." "the looting and explosions on sunday night were not directed at the enemy...," wrote "khmer ekareach". "certain heroes," another paper said, "had never encountered the viets, but they were astonishingly courageous on january 30. it was women and children who were the victims."

this is the painful and vile truth concerning the "khmer republic": it is a "republic" of dastards who use the cartridges of u.s. imperialism to assassinate khmer women and children. and this truth has been recognized by the newspapers of the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-sim var themselves, which, however, live on the subsidies of the gang exclamation

these subsidies will soon run out because the budget with which the united states has bought over the "khmer republic" is in a very grave situation:

the newspaper "le monde" wrote in its january 26, 1972, editorial, "at the beginning of last year (1971), mr. nixon counted on a budget deficit of 11 billion dollars for fiscal 1971-1972; and it is already up to 39 billion dollars today."

american journalist sterling f. green (of a.p., washington) wrote on january 24, 1972, that "the huge

deficits announced in monday's budget message -- more than 64 billion dollars in two years -- are a bad political break for president nixon's re-election campaign."

on january 23, 1972, senator mike mansfield affirmed in a speech in washington that in laos and cambodia, the united states and its allies lost the war and lost it very obviously. he announced that he will be against president nixon's aid programmes to these two countries this year (reuter, washington, january 23, 1972).

accordingly the united states will diminish every month its economic and military aid to the dirty "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh and will in no distant future quit indochina, in view of the military defeat of u.s. imperialism and its saigon, phnompenh and vientiane valets in face of the national liberation armed forces of the three indochinese peoples.

this explains the panic which has now seized the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh.

in his cable dated january 29, 1972, francais parignaux of a.f.p. wrote these lines: "a clear sentiment of being abandoned reigns among the (lonnolite) governmental khmers, and it appears to have been aggravated by president nixon's recent 'peace proposal' .... it is frequently said that the united states is content to keep our 'heads above water' with its economic and military aids before running away the soonest possible.... recently, internal problems, which have become increasingly difficult to solve as time goes by, have been added to the external problems which the cambodian government (of lon nol) can hardly solve. sources close to the government said, marshal lon nol, whose faculties are not mending, continues to centralize all powers of decision and this centralization engenders a paralysis of the functioning of the state affairs as well as a ... discouragement ... in the political circles and even in certain sectors of the army... due to the difficulties augmented by the war. but ... one hardly sees how the (lonnolite) government could reverse this tendency of discouragement and self-abandonment and crystalize sufficient strength in order not to be 'a government of survival' ...."

it is lamentable that a "salvation government" has in less than two years become a ragged "government of survival" exclamation

it is most despicable that the traitors, feeling themselves ruined as they will soon be abandoned by the u.s.a., try to contact the socialist powers, while in march 1970 they launched the "sacred war" against communism.

kate webb of u.p.i. reported from phnompenh on january 31 that "a top cambodian official told u.p.i.: 'in the position we are, with the nixon-chou talks and u.s. withdrawal, it is natural that we should look to russia and see what they have to offer ....' the phnompenh government has several times tried to make contact with the north vietnamese, the sources say, but have been rebuffed."

dear compatriots, you all know that lon nol and his gang have, since march 1970, driven our monks, youth, army, police and others to oppose our brothers and friends of the d.r.v.n. and, in the name of "anti-viet hatred", plunged our country and people into the worst calamities, sufferings, destruction and catastrophes in the history of our nation.

but today, the traitors of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique have themselves been thrown into despair by their u.s. patron's betrayal and shamelessly prostrated themselves before the d.r.v.n. to beg her pardon. but listen to the sharp, explicit and clear-cut reply of the d.r.v.n., which was reported to the whole world by a.f.p. in a cable from hanoi dated february 1, 1972, signed by joel henri: "'the government of the democratic republic of viet nam has not made any contact at any place with the administration set by the united states in phnompenh, a band of puppets attached to u.s. imperialism and representing no one,' said the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. .... 'the vietnamese people and government recognize only the royal government of national-union of cambodia as the sole legal and authentic government of cambodia,' the spokesman concluded."

the super-traitor sim var, for a long time a valet of japanese imperialism, suggested that the lon nol "government" "approach", through "third powers", the d.r.v.n. and the people's republic of china, with a view to making them "abandon sihanouk and his r.g.n.u.c." exclamation

dear compatriots,

listen again to these sharp, clear-cut and explicit replies from the d.r.v.n. and the people's republic of china:

-- a passage from the speech of his excellency pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n., made in peking on november 20, 1971, in the presence of the diplomatic corps and the international press: "it should be affirmed that samdech norodom sihanouk, the legitimate head of state of seven million cambodians, represents the continuity and the legality of the state of cambodia. the royal government of national union of cambodia is the only legal and authentic government of cambodia."

-- a passage from the letter addressed to me on november 13, 1971 by his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the p.r.c.: "we recognize only the royal government of national union of cambodia as the only legal government of cambodia. loyal to the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese government and people firmly support the valiant people of cambodia and the other indochinese countries in carrying through to the end their war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are deeply convinced that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, will be defeated and that the cambodian people and the other indochinese peoples will win victory. the seat at the united nations illegally usurped by the lon nol-sirik matak clique will certainly be restored to the royal government of national union of cambodia, the only legitimate government of cambodia."

in view of these two official statements, so clear and without any ambiguity, the clique of traitors in phnompenh should no longer cherish vain "hopes".

the old "fox" sim var, however, is still trying to give this clique illusions, saying that president nixon would perhaps "have the opinion of the people's republic of china changed" during his coming visit to peking.

in this regard also, let the clique of traitors in phnompenh abandon its lamentable illusions exclamation let it meditate over the following lines from the recent statement of the government of the people's republic of china (dated february 4, 1972): "the chinese government reaffirms its resolute support to the ... indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this is an unshakable established policy of the chinese government and an unshirkable internationalist duty of the chinese people. the u.s. government must ... stop its war of aggression against ... the ... indochinese countries, stop pushing its 'vietnamization', 'laotianization' and 'khmerization' plans, withdraw the u.s. aggressor forces and vassal forces from ... the whole of indochina speedily, before a set terminal date, totally and unconditionally and cease to support the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the rightists in laos. the questions of the three indochinese countries can only be settled by the three indochinese peoples themselves free from any foreign interférence. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression, the chinese people will do their utmost to give all-out support and assistance to the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

this solemn statement of the people's republic of china was issued only 17 days before the arrival of u.s. president richard nixon in peking. consequently, the clique of traitors in phnompenh can rest assured that china will maintain, in face of her american guest, a firm attitude of absolute support to the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., to the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of south viet nam, to the d.r.v.n. and to the lao patriotic front.

if the cap fits, wear it exclamation

let the "sheep", who have followed lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh-in tam-sim var-hang thun hak on the road of national betrayal, consider well and quickly exclamation let them leave rapidly, while they have time, the sinking "boat" of these super-traitors who will surely be hanged by the heroic and victorious khmer people (the n.u.f.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f.).

those traitors of the second and third order who do not want to be hanged like lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh-in tam-sim var-lon non-nang thun hak and company should quickly leave their army, police and "administration". if they cease to serve them directly or indirectly, they will be pardoned by the n.u.f.c., that is, our people.

long live the friendship and militant solidarity of the khmer, chinese, vietnamese, lao and korean peoples exclamation

norodom sihanouk

february 11, 1972

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Table Tennis Team Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 14, 1972)

the cuban national table tennis team led by jose l. reyes guerrero, leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and director of pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation, left here for shanghai by train at noon today at the end of its friendly visit here.

the team arrived here on february 11, and was warmly entertained that evening at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission. chairman of the commission chung hsuan and jose l. reyes guerrero spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and cuba. both expressed the wish that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would constantly grow.

the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony in the nanking people's indoor stadium yesterday evening to welcome the guest team. after the ceremony, the cuban and the kiangsu provincial table tennis teams gave an excellent friendly exhibition match for over 3,000 spectators. the lofty sportsmanship and fine skills of the players were warmly applauded. present on the occasion were chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

in nanking, the guest team visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, scenic spots in the eastern suburbs and the people's park. some of the cuban friends visited the nanking machine tools plant, the nanking motor vehicle plant and purple mountain observatory.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Guinean Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 13, 1972)

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, gave a banquet here yesterday in honour of the guinean government trade delegation led by secretary of state for foreign trade aboubacar couatey, which had returned here recently after a visit to china.

present at the banquet was also secretary of state for internal trade kaba mamadi.

the guests and host had a warm and friendly talk at the banquet. aboubacar couatey expressed satisfaction with his china visit.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Performance in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 13, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa was warmly applauded by over 1,600 spectators here today when it gave its premiere of the full-length modern drama "raging waves" in this central china city. the drama is devoted to the heroic struggle of the japanese working class against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

watching the performance were leading members of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army and the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, including comrades tseng ssu-yu, wang liu-sheng, chang ti-hsueh, chang yu-hua, kung ching-teh, chiang yi, pan chen-wu, chu yeh-kuei and fang ming.

during the interval, comrades tseng ssu-yu, wang liu-sheng and chang ti-hsueh met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artistes of the theatre.

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre arrived in wuhan from tientsin by train yesterday. yesterday evening, the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the japanese revolutionary literary and art workers. vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee pan chen-wu and leader natsuko fujikawa spoke at the banquet, hailing the daily growth and consolidation of the militant friendship between the people of china and japan.

Wuhan Artists Hold Spring Festival Get-Together with Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 15, 1972)

revolutionary art and literary workers of wuhan held a happy get-together with the comrades-in-arms from the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre yesterday evening to celebrate the traditional chinese spring festival.

the chinese comrades clapped their hands enthusiastically when the japanese comrades-in-arms entered the brightly-lit hall brimming with an atmosphere of friendship. the literary and art workers of the two countries sat together and chatted cordially and gave singing performances. wuhan revolutionary artistes sang with enthusiasm arias from model revolutionary theatrical works and japanese songs. in high spirits, the japanese comrades-in-arms gave art performances reflecting the revolutionary struggles of the people of japan, viet nam, korea and china. the japanese comrades-in-arms warmly applauded when chinese comrades sang the song "ship deck in the thick of battle" in japanese and the chinese comrades clapped their hands rhythmically when the japanese friends sang songs in chinese.

the happy get-together was sponsored by the hupeh provincial and wuhan municipal branches of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. present were leading members of the hupeh provincial and wuhan municipal revolutionary committees and other departments concerned, including chu yeh-kuei, wang pu-ching and wang teh-ping.

Japanese Delegation of Friendly Trading Organizations Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1972)

members of the japanese delegation of friendly trading organizations teiji hagiwara, yasuo nomura, rinji miyaishi, hiroshi yoshizawa, kunihiro toge, tomio wakahara, shinobu watari, nobuo kishi and kataro tako left here for home by air today after their friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leading members of other organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, tien li-chun, sung ke-chiang, chang chi-chuan, chao mao-chun and wu shu-tung.

also present were ikuo minagawa and shigero shirane, liaison officials in peking of the japan international trade promotion association, and yoshizo yasuda and isao okubo of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and United States of Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1972)

the permanent representatives of the people's republic of china and of the united states of mexico to the united nations, as a result of negotiations carried out with due authorization from their respective governments, have agreed upon the following:

1. in accordance with the principles of juridical equality of the states, mutual respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, non-aggression, and non-intervention in their internal or external affairs, the governments of the people's republic of china and of the united states of mexico have decided to establish diplomatic relations, effective from this date, and to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

2. the chinese government and the mexican government have agreed to mutually provide all necessary assistance for the establishment of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals and the performance of their functions, on the basis of equality and reciprocity and in accordance with international law and practice.

3. the chinese government supports the just position of mexico and other latin american states on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america and holds that all nuclear-weapon states should undertake the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against the zone or states mentioned above. the mexican government takes note with appreciation of this position of the chinese government.

(signed)
huang hua
permanent representative
of the people's republic
of china to the united
nations

(signed)
alfonso garcia robles
permanent representative of
the united states of mexico
to the united nations

new york, n.y., february 14, 1972

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mexico" which reads in full as follows:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united states of mexico have, through friendly negotiations, decided to establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles of juridical equality of the states, mutual respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, non-aggression, and non-intervention in their internal or external affairs. the chinese people are heartily glad about this and greet it warmly.

mexico is a country with an ancient culture. the mexican people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. they have waged protracted struggles for national independence and against aggression from outside. to defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy after independence, the mexican people have continued to oppose imperialist aggression, interference, control and plunder.

long-standing and traditional friendship exists between the peoples of china and mexico. we have always sympathized and supported each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism. further developments in trade, culture and friendly contacts between the people of the two countries after the founding of new china have enhanced the understanding and friendship between them. speaking at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly last october, mexican president luis echeverria was in favour of the restoration to our country of its legitimate seat in the security council and held that "the sovereignty and territorial integrity" of the people's republic of china "are juridically indivisible". the mexican representative supported the resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries calling for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from it. later on, the mexican government resolutely severed relations with the chiang kai-shek clique. the chinese people express thanks and appreciation for this courageous act of the mexican government.

in recent years, the mexican government together with some other latin american countries have stood for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america. the chinese government has always advocated the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and has publicly declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances would china be the first to use nuclear weapons. this principled stand of the chinese government gives active support to the good desire and just stand of all peace-loving countries for the establishment of nuclear-free zones or peace zones. the chinese people are

resolutely standing by the mexican people, the latin american people and the people of the whole world in the common struggle for the noble aim of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons on global scale.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mexico has opened a new page in the history of relations between the two countries and will decidedly open new prospects for the development of their friendship and cooperation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese and Romanian Ice Hockey Teams Hold Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Feb. 13, 1972)

the chinese ice hockey team with liu ning as leader and wang shao-chiu and tao yu-shan as deputy leaders held a friendly match with romania's national ice hockey team on the "august 23" skating rink here yesterday evening.

among those present on the occasion were nicolae bozdog, president of the ice hockey federation of romania, miron olteano, secretary of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, tudog vasile, president of the bucharest city committee for physical culture and sports and vice-president of the ice hockey federation of romania, paun ion, head of the international department of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, and vasile militaru, secretary general of the ice hockey federation of romania.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

at a ceremony before the match, the national anthems of china and romania were played. the players of the two countries shook hands cordially, exchanged team pennants and souvenirs amidst warm applause from the spectators. during the match, they gave full play to their style and skill. their fine performance won repeated applause. the romanian team won by 6:4.

the chinese ice hockey team arrived here on february 2. it visited galati county, east romania, from february 3 to 5 and held friendly matches with the "danube team" and "galati combine team" there.

on february 8 to 9, it held two friendly matches with romania's national youth team at brasov city. constantin cirtina, member of the central committee and first secretary

of the brasov committee of the romanian communist party, received the leaders of the chinese team and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the chinese team was accorded everywhere a cordial and friendly reception and welcome.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

President of Sierra Leone Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1972)

siaka stevens, president of sierra leone, received in freetown yesterday nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in sierra leone, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from the capital of sierra leone.

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Sends Message of Condolence to Mrs. Snow on Passing Away of Mr. Edgar Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

Chairman Mao tsetung in a message to Mrs. Lois Snow today expresses deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy on the untimely passing away of Mr. Edgar Snow, a friend of the Chinese people, from illness. The message reads:

Mrs. Lois Snow,

Please accept my deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy on the untimely passing away of Mr. Edgar Snow from illness.

Mr. Snow was a friend of the Chinese people. He exerted unremitting efforts throughout his life and made important contributions in promoting the

mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. His memory will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people.

Mao Tsetung

February 16, 1972

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Sends Message of Condolence to Mrs. Snow on Death of Mr. Edgar Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, in a message to mrs. snow today expresses deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy on the untimely death of mr. edgar snow, a friend of the chinese people. the message reads:

mrs. edgar snow
1262 eysins
vaud switzerland

just received your grievous message of the untimely passing of our most sincere friend who staunchly supported our struggle against native fascist reaction and japanese military invasion during our war of resistance. our strong friendship symbolized also mutual support in the just cause of the chinese and american peoples. i am certain you and your children will continue to fulfil the task he has bequeathed to you, that of promoting understanding and friendship between our two great peoples. please take comfort in the knowledge that the memory of edgar snow will remain forever green in the hearts of the chinese people.

soong ching ling

february 16, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Condolence to Mrs. Snow on Death of Mr. Edgar Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, in a message to mrs. snow today expresses deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy on the untimely death of mr. edgar snow, a friend of the chinese people, from illness. the message reads:

mrs. lois snow,

we were shocked to learn of the untimely passing away of our respected friend mr. edgar snow. at this moment of grief, comrade chiang ching, comrade teng ying-chao and myself extend to you our deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

mr. snow's life was a testimony to the sincere friendship between the chinese and american peoples. back in the period of the chinese people's national-democratic revolution, he already entered into friendship with china's revolutionary forces. breaking through the numerous obstacles of that time, he enthusiastically introduced to the american and other peoples the chinese revolutionary struggles and the 25 thousand li long march of the chinese worker-peasant red army, which were undertaken under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. after the liberation of our country, he came again on several visits and reported the progress of the people's revolutionary cause of new china led by chairman mao. his writings were widely appreciated both in china and abroad. even during his serious illness, he never ceased turning his mind to working for better understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples. the chinese people will not forget such an old friend of theirs.

mr. snow has left us, but we believe that the friendship between the chinese and american peoples, for which he worked all his life, will certainly grow daily.

we hope you and your children will turn sorrow into strength and continue to work for the fulfilment of mr. snow's mission.

chou en-lai

february 16, 1972

Mrs. Snow and Children Send Message to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-Lai, Comrades Chiang Ching and Teng Ying-chao

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

mrs. lois snow, wife of mr. edgar snow, a friend of the chinese people, and their children sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai, comrade chiang ching and comrade teng ying-chao yesterday to inform them of the death of mr. snow from illness. the message sent from geneva reads:

chairman mao tsetung and chiang ching and
premier chou en-lai and teng ying-chao

peking

edgar snow died this morning peacefully in his sleep. his family cannot adequately express their profound appreciation for your personal concern and the great help extended by you and the chinese people.

lois sian christopher snow

february 15, 1972

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Heroic Vietnamese People Cannot Be Intimidated, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an article by commentator today entitled "the heroic vietnamese people cannot be intimidated". the article reads in full as follows:

of late, the u.s. government has flagrantly stepped up its war acts against viet nam, cambodia and laos in disregard of the firm opposition and strong condemnation by public opinion at home and abroad. on february 10, u.s. aircraft carried out bombing raids on south viet nam on a scale unprecedented in the past year and more. this was followed by a u.s. official announcement about the dispatch of more b-52 strategic bombers and another aircraft carrier to the indochinese region. a u.s. defence department spokesman has even clamoured that air strikes would be made with concentrated force against the democratic republic of viet nam when they "are felt necessary". this has once again revealed the ferocious features of u.s. imperialism in clinging to its policies of war and aggression. it is an open war threat against the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples.

to the problem of strengthening the Party's building and in connection with the realities of the whole regiment. They understand more deeply that only when a firm hold is taken by the leaders would it be possible to push forward the "squad" and to set the whole regiment in motion. Accordingly, all members of the regiment ranging from the secretary of the Party regiment committee to the secretary of the Party branch of a company or a basic-level unit regard the strengthening of the Party's building as their basic task, impose stern demands on themselves, and take the lead in reading and study and in carrying out ideological revolutionization.

No matter how busy they may be, the secretaries and the deputy secretaries of the Party organizations at all levels of this regiment put the serious reading and study and the mastery of Marxism in the first position in strengthening the Party's building, take the lead in study and practice and continuously raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For some time in the past, after the simple military viewpoint advocated by P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing had been criticized, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him put politics and military affairs in opposition to each other, in a frenzied attempt to interfere with Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building and weaken the fighting strength of our Army.

How should we approach this problem? In connection with reality, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the regiment's Party committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Military consolidation and training and political consolidation and training should be given equal importance and be combined together," and criticized the bourgeois military line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, thereby helping all raise their consciousness in vigorously doing military work and other work under the premise of putting politics in command. They went with other members of the regiment Party committee to the companies and among the masses, where they got together with the members of the Party branches of the companies to seriously study and popularize the experience in combining ideo-political work and military training and guided the army units to carry out political and military work in a down-to-earth manner, thereby further improving the political quality and military skills of the army units.

The 7th company of this regiment once carried out a task which required strict adherence to the Party's policy. It met with many new problems. In order to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies correctly, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party branch of this company took the lead in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and led other members of the Party branch and the fighters to study these teachings, to go deep into realities to make investigations and make clear the orientation in the course of practice, thereby putting the Party's policy on a sound footing. As a result, they not only accomplished their tasks with very good results, but also strengthened building of the Party branch. The regiment Party committee popularized throughout the regiment the experience of the secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party branch of the 7th company in taking

the lead in studying and resolutely carrying out the Party's line and policies. This taught the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations at all levels a vivid lesson.

In the course of strengthening the Party building, many of the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations of this regiment, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practice democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership," paid attention to putting the relations between the individual and the organization in proper position, earnestly acted in accordance with the Party's line and policies, fully developed inner-Party democracy, defended the Party's collective leadership and carried out the Party's resolutions.

The deputy secretary of the regiment Party committee once accepted an urgent task. Time was short and a plan had to be drawn up immediately for execution. In line with Chairman Mao's directive that all important problems must be handed to the Party committee for discussion, he first contacted the secretary of the regiment Party committee and called a meeting of the standing committee to report on the working plan which he had drawn up initially. In the course of carrying out this plan, he kept reporting to the Party committee and referred the important problems to it for collective discussion and decision by the Party committee, thereby guaranteeing the Party's strong leadership and accomplishing the task with excellent results.

The Party branch of the 6th company once discussed a problem. Opinion was divided between two groups, each refusing to yield to the other, so that thinking could not be unified for the time being. Some committee members suggested referring the problem to the Party branch secretary for arbitration and decision. The Party branch secretary realized that democracy must be developed to the full within the Party and the experience and wisdom of the collective must be relied upon in order to achieve unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Accordingly, he organized all to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings repeatedly, to discuss the problem fully at a meeting and to hold activities of open-hearted chats after the meeting, thereby unifying their thinking very quickly.

Because the secretary and the deputy secretary took the lead in practicing democratic centralism, the "squad" was led to act accordingly. The Party branch of the 6th company went further to play the role of a fighting citadel, changing the company into an advanced fighting group.

In the course of strengthening the Party building, the Party organizations at all levels of this regiment, perseveringly following Chairman Mao's directive of "unity--criticism--unity," earnestly carried out criticism and self-criticism, consciously transformed world outlook and continuously strengthened unity of the Party. For some time past, this regiment has made positive achievements in its work. In the midst of praise, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the regiment Party committee thought that their work was "near completion." As soon as this idea took shape, they sensed its danger and actively asked permission to make self-criticism at a

not long ago, u.s. president nixon dished up a so-called "eight-point peace plan" for the settlement of the viet nam question, in which he talked at length about "ceasefire", "troop withdrawals" and an "end to the war". in so doing, the u.s. government attempts to deceive the american people and world opinion, shirk its responsibility for obstructing the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question, continue its war "vietnamization" programme, and prolong and intensify its criminal war of aggression. the recent war blackmail and aggressive acts of u.s. imperialism have completely exposed its lies about "peace" before the people of the world and revealed itself in its true colours in stubbornly remaining hostile to the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples.

u.s. imperialism has already suffered an ignominious defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam. but instead of abandoning its aggressive ambitions, it continues to struggle desperately. for years, while intensifying and expanding its war of aggression against indochina, the united states has time and again played with "peace" frauds in a futile attempt to save itself from defeat in indochina. the recent acts of the u.s. government in intensifying the war were carried out after its so-called "eight-point peace plan" had met with failure. the record of defeats in the u.s. aggressive war against viet nam shows that the united states cannot obtain at the conference table what it failed to obtain on the battlefield, nor can it materialize with war acts the plots it failed to pull off at the conference table. none of the smug calculations of u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against viet nam can come off.

the heroic vietnamese people cannot be intimidated. the military adventures and war threats of u.s. imperialism can never shake the determination of the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples to carry through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; on the contrary, they can only arouse their stiffer resistance. any desperate struggle on the part of u.s. imperialism will inevitably bring it more disastrous defeats.

the chinese people strongly condemn the new war acts carried out by u.s. imperialism in indochina. they will in all circumstances firmly fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty and resolutely support the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. victory certainly belongs to the heroic vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 29, 1972

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Leaders of A Certain PLA Regiment in Peking Garrison Area Go in the Fore To Strengthen Party's Ideological Building

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 11, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, February 10, 1972) While the education in ideology and political line is being carried out in depth, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations at all levels of a certain regiment of the People's Liberation Army in the Peking Garrison Area, obeying the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening the building of the Party, go in the fore to strengthen the Party's ideological building and vigorously raise their consciousness in carrying out the Party's line and policies, thereby enabling themselves to play better the leading role as the vanguard force of the proletariat and lead the army units more vigorously in a triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of this regiment in Peking Garrison Area has been acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and "Carry out education in ideology and political line," and actively leading the whole regiment to carry out education in ideology and political line in depth. By way of seriously reading the books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the broad masses of Communist Party members, particularly the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations at all levels, have reviewed the brilliant fighting course of our Army in going on from one victory to another under the Party's leadership, penetratingly uncovered and criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him in undermining the Party's building. They have further increased their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism and raised their consciousness in strengthening the Party's building. Meanwhile, they have carried out study and summed up experience four times with reference

meeting of the Party committee and at the Party congress. They also went deep into the companies and asked the fighters to help them through criticism. Very soon they nipped this idea in the bud.

A deputy secretary of the Party committee of a battalion of this regiment once made a mistake in his work. Firmly obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, the battalion Party committee, proceeding from the desire for unity, earnestly and sternly criticized and educated this deputy secretary. With the help of the Party committee, this deputy secretary raised his consciousness of line struggle and paid closer attention to remolding his world outlook. He made tremendous improvement.

* * *

"CHERISH THE PEOPLE"

Carry Forward Revolutionary Traditions, Win Still Greater Victories

- new deeds of a few PLA companies which are models in cherishing the people

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 11, 1972)

Under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's line of army building, many heroic personalities and companies winning the honorable title of a "model in cherishing the people" have distinguished themselves in the People's Liberation Army. In the new historical period, these heroic companies and the companies to which these heroic personalities belonged before their death have inherited and carried forward the revolutionary traditions of our Army, writing a new page in the history of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

"Support-the-Government and Cherish-the-People Model Company" of the Foochow Units Studies Chairman Mao's Great Revolutionary Practice

In the winter of last year, the 5th company of a certain unit under the Foochow Military Command which had won the honorable title of a "support-the-government and cherish-the-people model company" during the period of the liberation war marched 1,000 li in field camp training and came to Chushanhsia village in Juichin, an old revolutionary base area. Hearing that at Shachoupa 5 li away there was a well which the great leader Chairman Mao formerly led the Red Army fighters to sink, the commanders and fighters of this company reverently went specially to see this well.

In front of Shachoupa village, there lay a well of clear water. Beside the well was put up a stone tablet on which were inscribed big characters in two lines which meant "when drinking from the well, we should not forget its maker; we must always remember Chairman Mao." The villagers told the commanders and fighters of the 5th company the story of this well: It was the year 1933 when the revolutionary struggle was in the most difficult stage. Chairman Mao led a unit of the Red Army to Shachoupa village. Seeing that the water of the pool from which the local folks drank was very dirty, he led the Red Army fighters to sink this well. After that, the people of Shachoupa had clear and sweet water to drink. They called this well the "Red Well." Standing beside the "Red Well," the commanders and fighters of the 5th company reviewed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." They learned an impressive lesson on the revolutionary traditions.

Returning to Chushanhsia village, they learned that the villagers here lacked manpower so that their wish of digging a well never came true and they had to drink from a stream. The Party branch of the 5th company decided

to learn from the great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary practice and to sink a well for the local people. It was late winter when the fighters were intensively engaged in the fight to sink a well. This was a hilly area where the soil was hard. A stroke of the pick into the soil would sting the hands to numbness, and not much soil could be loosened. Many of the fighters had blood blisters on their palms as a result of digging, but none of them wanted to rest. The fighters worked for a whole day and yet no water found its way into the well. Meanwhile, the higher level issued an order to the company to set off the next day. The Party branch of this company organized the cadres and the fighters to study Chairman Mao's great teaching of "supporting the government and cherishing the people" once again and decided to go on fighting by the lamp at night and never to stop digging until water was seen. At night, the old villagers lit some resin torches for the fighters, the old women boiled bucketfuls of water for the fighters to drink, and the children also helped the fighters carry away the soil. The worksite was pervaded with a joyful atmosphere of the armymen and civilians fighting in unity. Before dawn, a stream of clear water suddenly came from the bottom of the well. "Water has come out!" Instantly the people outside and inside the well were overwhelmed with joy. A hoary-haired old man shook hands with the fighters and said in excitement: "I have lived here for 80 years and I have never drunk from a well. You really are like the Red Army led by Committee Member Mao in the past!"

A Company of the PLA Tsinan Armed Forces To Which the Late "Cherish-the-People Model" Sheng Hsi-yu Belonged Fights Shoulder to Shoulder with the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants To Change the Natural Aspects and Win A Bumper Harvest

Last year, Chao-chia-an brigade in Linglo Mountain area in Chiaotung Peninsula reaped a good harvest of paddy which was planted for the first time here. Looking at the heaps of yellowish and sparkling paddy grain, the poor and lower-middle peasants were immersed in the joy of a bumper harvest. They missed very much the fighters of the "Heroic Company in the Battle of Ambush on Chihsiung Mountain" of a certain unit under the Tsinan Military Command.

The "Heroic Company in the Battle of Ambush on Chihsiung Mountain" is a company to which Comrade Sheng Hsi-yu, a "model of cherishing the people," belonged before he died. Comrade Sheng Hsi-yu dedicated his splendid youth to the interests of the people. The lofty ideal left behind by this hero inspired the fighters to raise higher the banner of "support the government and cherish the people" and to march forward bravely.

In the spring of last year, during the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chao-chia-an brigade were determined to change the stretch of sterile sandy land in the south of the village into paddy fields. When this news broke out, a handful of class enemies spread all sorts of rumors to undermine the effort. They said maliciously: "You rustics want to eat fine grain!" At that moment, the "Heroic Company in the Battle of Ambush on Chihsiung Mountain" which was stationed in the neighborhood sent a Mao Tse-tung's thought study team to get

together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's relevant writings and, with the revolutionary mass criticism as a weapon, to launch a fierce attack on the class enemies. The fighters also labored shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants, filling low-lying land, levelling the land and carrying rocks and earth. They opened up more than 40 mow of levelled and neatly arranged paddy fields and promptly planted rice seedlings there.

When the paddy seedlings were growing up strongly, torrential rain fell suddenly one night and did not stop even at daybreak. Company Commander Shao Ch'ang-chun looked out through the window. An idea kept recurring in his mind: The water level in Chao-chia-an reservoir is rising quickly. Is there any danger of a breach in the main dam? Does it menace the paddy of the first generation in this village which is planted in front of the dam? When he was about to come out of doors to inspect the reservoir, there suddenly was heard an alarm of imminent danger. Shao Ch'ang-chun immediately assembled the army unit and sent it running toward the main dam of the reservoir. The water level was then near the top of the dam and water kept pouring down from the hillslopes on all sides and flowed into the reservoir. Shao Ch'ang-chun made a decision on the spot and ordered a platoon to help the commune members defend the dam and he himself jumped into the rapid current in the spillway to remove obstructions. The fighters also jumped into the water one after another. Here water was deep and flowed rapidly. Sheng Li, leader of the 8th squad, jumped too hard and stumbled and was almost carried away in the torrent. The commune members wanted to pull him up on the dam, but he refused. He said firmly: "Don't bother about me. It is important to defend the dam!" Loudly chanting the slogan, "Take solid action to learn from Comrade Sheng Hsi-yu," the fighters went on fighting perseveringly despite the torrential rain. A breach suddenly occurred in the dam and water spurted out profusely. Ts'ao Hsing-ya, leader of the 6th squad, leaped unhesitatingly into the water and blocked the breach with his body. The commune members and the fighters quickly brought some rocks and straw bags to plug the leak.

After more than two hours' fight in unity, the armymen and the civilians triumphantly overcame the danger and reinforced the main dam. The paddy fields were protected. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised the commanders and fighters, saying: "They are really Chairman Mao's good fighters. Every one of them acts like platoon leader Sheng!"

"Observe-Discipline and Cherish-the-People Model Company" under the PLA Canton Command Always Keeps in Mind the Interests of the Masses

One day in the cold winter, the 2nd company of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command--the "Observe-Discipline and Cherish-the-People Model Company"--was transferred to a new post.

The company had honorable revolutionary traditions. In 1949, not long after the nationwide liberation, it went under command to the Tapieh Mountains to wipe out bandits. It was then very cold in winter. In order

not to interfere with the interests of the masses, the commanders and fighters of the whole company did not live in the people's houses but rested in scattered groups under the eaves of the villagers' houses or in dilapidated thatched shacks. They would rather suffer cold and hunger than use a bundle of straw or a drop of grain belonging to the masses. The exemplary deeds of the commanders and fighters won the support of the masses of the people. With the vigorous support of the masses, the 2nd company triumphantly accomplished its task of wiping out the bandits and gloriously won the title of an "Observe-Discipline and Cherish-the-People Model Company." In the past two decades and more, the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company have changed time and again, but they have handed down from one generation to another the revolutionary traditions of observing discipline and cherishing the people.

On the day the 2nd company reached the new post, fighter Lin Tao-yen saw a hoary-haired old woman standing on the riverside and looking sadly at the flowing river water. He came up and asked: "Granny, do you want to cross the river?" She answered: "There is no bridge and the water is too cold. I cannot cross!" Hearing this, he replied: "Let me carry you across the river on my back!" Thus saying, he rolled up his leggings and took off his socks, and carried this old woman across the river on his back.

Upon learning this, the political officer of the 2nd company cited Lin Tao-yen. He also thought to himself: "Many people on both banks have to cross the river every day. Won't it be better if there is a bridge?" Accordingly, he called a meeting of the Party branch to discuss this problem specially. This meeting unanimously decided to help the masses build a bridge.

An intensive fight to build the bridge started. Braving the strong cold wind and the exceeding cold, the commanders and fighters carried wooden logs to make the piers. Deputy political officer Ou Pei-yun had not yet recovered completely from illness. Disregarding the advice of the comrades, he leaped into the piercingly cold water to pick up stones and clear the site for the piers. Many of the comrades had their hands made numb by the cold and their feet bruised. But none of them uttered a complaint or cried out in pain. They carried the logs and piled them up and worked ever more enthusiastically. Eventually they built a light bridge across the river. Whenever the masses crossed the bridge, they unanimously praised the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company for their spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The cadres and the fighters of the 2nd company always kept in mind the interests of the masses. It was late one night when a rainstorm suddenly broke out. Fighter Liu Nai-yu was awakened from a sound sleep. He immediately remembered that the No. 7 production team had just sown rice seeds on the seedbeds that day and if the obstruction in the ditches were not removed in time, the mountain stream would carry away the rice seeds and if the breaches in the low walls surrounding the fields were not blocked properly, the heavy rain would destroy the fields. Thus thinking, he immediately jumped out of bed, put on a raincoat, took a spade with him and ran to the seedbeds. Coming to the seedbeds and without catching his breath, he started work

right away by the light of an electric torch. After more than half an hour's intensive fight, Little Liu removed the obstructions in the ditches and plugged up the breaches in the walls of the fields. When he was on his way back, he met some commune members who were hurrying to the fields. When they saw that Liu Nai-yu was covered with mud and was all wet and that the seedbeds had been cared for properly, they were filled with joy, saying: "Comrade of the Liberation Army, you really are more thoughtful than we are!"

"Ma Ting-fu's Company, a Model in Cherishing the People" under the PLA Shenyang Command Carries Out "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points of Attention" in a Model Manner

"Every revolutionary armyman must bear in mind
The three main rules of discipline and the eight
points for attention...."

In the morning, the red sun shone brightly over the snow-clad forest. The commanders and fighters of the 3rd company of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command--"Ma Ting-fu's Company, a Model in Cherishing the People," were loudly singing revolutionary songs and heroically marching forward amidst the high hills in the Ch'angpai Mountains area. This heroic company which is heir to honorable revolutionary traditions, was carrying out field camp training.

The night before they set off, the cadres and fighters of "Ma Ting-fu's Company, a Model in Cherishing the People" were assembled in the company's room of honor. Pointing at a wooden bucket and a well-polished shoulder pole, political officer Mei Ch'un-an told a story about the exemplary deeds of Ma Ting-fu, an old political commissar of this regiment in the past, who warmly cherished the people and served the people. It was during the years of the war against Japanese aggression when Ma Ting-fu led an army unit in fighting in areas around T'aiku hsien, Shansi Province, and cultivated deep class feelings for the local people.

This hsien was situated in a mountain area where water was scarce. In some parts, a few villages shared one well and water had to be fetched from far away. Seeing this state of affairs, Ma Ting-fu made a pair of buckets himself and helped the masses carry water. He once discovered that an old woman had difficulty in getting water. He fetched water for her and kept doing so every day. When the army unit was about to leave, he still insisted on fetching water to fill her water tank and then ran to catch up with the army unit. This moved the old woman to tears. In the summer of that year, for the purpose of delivering some 1,000 people from a siege by the Japanese bandits, Ma Ting-fu who was devoted to the people led the 3rd Company to fight a sanguinary battle against the enemy and gave up his precious life for the people.

Coming to this part of the story, the political officer looked at the young fighters and said: "Following the example of Political Commissar Ma, the revolutionary forerunners of our company faithfully carried out the

revolutionary policy of wholehearted service for the people as laid down by Chairman Mao for our Army, and won such honorable titles as 'Ma Ting-fu's Company, a Model in Cherishing the People' and 'Model Company in Fighting in Unity and Cherishing the People.' How shall we inherit and carry on these honorable traditions during this field camp training?" The commanders and fighters said unanimously: "We definitely shall follow the example of the old political commissar and prove ourselves models in carrying out the 'Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention' formulated by Chairman Mao." With such determination, they started their march of 1,000 li.

One day when it snowed heavily, the cooking squad came to Hunghsin brigade in the outskirts of Hunchiang municipality and was preparing a meal for the army unit which would arrive soon. Seeing that this cooking squad lacked firewood and hay, production team leader Old Chang came with a few young men, each of them bringing a big bundle of dry firewood. The fighters patiently explained to the masses the revolutionary discipline of "Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses," and insisted on going up the mountain to gather firewood themselves. They went up the mountain and brought back broken twigs and pieces of wood which they had picked up in the forest and prepared the meal for the army unit in time.

After taking a short rest, the company continued to advance into the dense forest in the Ch'angpai Mountains. One day, the commanders and fighters came to Linchiang area and were preparing for target practice. Artillery platoon leader Yueh Lien-fa braved the snow and went into the dense forest to find a site for a target range. He came to a ravine between two steep hills and saw that a big mountain to the front could be used as a barrier and a ridge behind as a firing position. He thought that this place had all the safety conditions for target practice and could meet the demands of hard and rigid military training. Accordingly, he quickly paced off the firing range, set up targets and went back happily to the company headquarters to report on the matter. After hearing his report, political officer Mei Ch'un-an went with him to the site, swept away the snow on the ground with his hands and made a careful inspection. After sweeping away the snow for a while, he called to Yueh Lien-fa: "Look. What is this?" Yueh came and saw that it was a sapling planted by the forestry workers. Mei said sternly to him: "You have considered everything except paying 'constant attention' to the interests of the masses. We fighters are children of the people. We must remember clearly and carry out each of the 'three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention.'"

The political officer's spirit of strictly respecting the interests of the masses taught Yueh Lien-fa a very impressive lesson. That very morning, he walked dozens of li across the mountain despite a snowstorm and the exceeding cold of some 30 degrees below zero, and tried to locate a more suitable site for a target range. After careful inspection, he chose a suitable site for use as target range beside a frozen river.

This lesson with regard to target practice also became a lesson in learning the revolutionary traditions of observing discipline and cherishing the people. After that, the commanders and fighters of the whole company became more conscious of carrying out "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention."

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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PUBLICATIONS

First Issue of Archaeology of 1972 Off the Press

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 10, 1972)

(Report by Our Own Correspondent) Thanks to the affectionate concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, archaeology in our country, like all other fields of endeavor, has chalked up a certain measure of success in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and brought forth a new situation. To meet the needs of a developing revolutionary situation, publication of Archaeology was recently resumed. Its first issue of 1972 put out by the Scientific Publishing Press is devoted mainly to the new achievements marking our archaeological work in the great cultural revolution. It is relatively rich in content and comes with more pages and more pictures than before.

In the current issue of Archaeology there is an article by Comrade Kuo Mo-jo: "Miscellaneous Poems at End of a Manuscript Copy of 'Confucian Analects' by Pu T'ien-shou." The manuscript copy of the "Confucian Analects" of the 4th year of the Period of Ching-lung (景龙, 710 A.D.) of the T'ang Dynasty excavated in Turfan, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, was one of the many valuable objects of art unearthed during the great cultural revolution. In his article, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, touching on this manuscript copy of the "Confucian Analects" of over 1,260 years ago and especially the miscellaneous poems at the end, clearly pointed out that the west of China in the T'ang dynasty shared many similarities but no dissimilarities with the heartland of the country in the cultural field and lashed out at the Soviet revisionist socialist imperialism's shameless fabrication that "China has the Great Wall for her northern border, and her western borders never extended beyond Kansu and Szechwan."

During the great cultural revolution, with the energetic support and help of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses, various parts of the country were surveyed and many sites of ancient history and tombs and graves of historical value were unearthed to provide important scientific data for our study of ancient social history and for a vivid class struggle education for the broad masses.

From the point of view of historical study, the current issue of Archaeology makes a relatively all-round summation of the new gains in our archaeological work in the recent several years to underline its scientific value. Relatively large-scale archaeological work undertaken in the great cultural revolution included the excavation of two mausoleums of Liu Sheng known as Prince Ching of Chungshan and his wife in Manch'eng, Hopei, in the Western Han Dynasty; the surveying of Yüantatu (元大都), Peking; the digging of Ho-i-men, Wengch'eng and other historical sites. All this is given a full description and analysis in the current issue of Archaeology.

Stoneware unearthed in the area of Ari, Niehlamu hsien, Tibet Autonomous Region, was collected in scientific research connected with a large-scale effort in the study of science initiated in the area of Chumulangma during the great cultural revolution. This is also covered in the current issue of Archaeology.

In addition, it also contains the impressions of two worker-peasant-soldier students of the Department of History of Peking University formed in their participation in the excavation of objects of art during the great cultural revolution.

Published for the first time in the present issue of Archaeology is a "report on the use of radioactive-carbon to determine age" by the laboratory of the Archaeology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The laboratory of the Archaeology Institute was set up under conditions involving no import of any appliance or equipment, in line with Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Self-reliance" and "Hard struggle." The ten items of data published this time were worked out by the laboratory from the end of 1965 to the beginning of 1966. Development of the use of radioactive-carbon to measure age is an important indicator of modern science and technique being applied to our archaeological work. It is of great significance in stimulating our archaeological effort, especially where the unrecorded history of primitive society is concerned.

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Shanghai Pubishes Books by Veteran Lathe Turners

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1972)

"practice of lathe turners" is the title of a book recently published by the shanghai people's publishing house and has been warmly received by readers. it was written by veteran workers of the shanghai no. 1 woollen and hemp textile machinery plant.

a group of young workers entered the plant a few years ago. they worked very hard at their lathes but made slow progress, because they lacked theoretical knowledge. the veteran workers were anxious to help. they took great pains to teach the young workers to operate the machines, but often failed to explain to them the theoretical principles involved. later, when veteran workers, technicians and cadres met to study philosophy as they usually did, someone suggested that the veteran workers sum up their rich experience over the past dozens of years, compile it into a manual for the young workers. the prooosal was accepted. many veteran workers contributed their notebooks in which they had accumulated their rich experience.

the machinery plant is a fairly small one, with only several hundred workers. faced with difficulties in writing the book, the workers studied chairman mao's article "on contradiction" and "where do correct ideas come from?" this inspired them with courage. though with little schooling and experience in writing, they found in themselves the following favourable factors: rich experience in practice, energetic support of the department concerned, the plant party organization and the workers, and above all, their loyalty to the party and the people and high sense of responsibility toward training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. an old lathe turner with 30 years of experience, who is a communist party member, said: "when i first came to shanghai from the countryside and served apprenticeship here, the capitalist said i had been born a silly ass and prevented me from touching the lathe. he made me sweep the floor, go to the market and take care of his children. after liberation, helped by the party organization, i have not only learned to operate machine tools and do bench work, but have become a technician of our plant. we workers can make and operate lathes, why can't we write books on operating them?"

the workers received help from technicians and cadres in the course of writing the book. they seriously studied and applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, summed up their practical experience, and analyzed and handled contradictions with marxist materialist dialectics. the workers analyzed in concise and simple terms the host of contradictions in lathe operation.

after the first draft was written, the workers went to dozens of plants to canvass opinions from veteran workers and study the work of lathe turners there so as to improve the book.

RAILWAY

Hangchow-Huchow Railway Officially Opened To Traffic

- The masses are aroused to the full under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress in building the line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 10, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hangchow, February 9, 1972) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Chekiang Province have aroused the masses to the full and triumphantly completed the Hangchow-Huchow railway, which was officially opened to traffic on January 30.

Work on the rebuilding of the Hangchow-Huchow railway started in November, 1970. After one year and more, the project was completed in time at the end of last year. The line runs from the suburbs of Hangchow municipality to the bank of the Lungch'i River, Wuhsing hsien in the area of Chiahsing, across two districts and three hsien, with a total length of over 90 kilometers. With this line put into operation, trains can run directly from Hangchow to the Ch'angkuang Coal Mine in the mountainous area north of Chekiang. This makes for the rapid transportation of coal and charcoal, bamboo, timber, grain and other products from the mountainous area and the timely hauling to the area of industrial products and means of agricultural production. This is of great significance in stimulating the exchange of commodities between urban and rural areas and the development of agricultural production in the northern part of Chekiang.

Guided by the general line, "Go all out, aim high and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results," put forward by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of revolutionary people of Chekiang Province started building work on the Hangchow-Huchow line in 1960 in a bid to solve the communication problem confronting the mountainous area north of Chekiang. But due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line vigorously pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, the Hangchow-Huchow railway construction project was given up midway in spite of the demand of the broad masses. After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of Chekiang Province, a decision to resume the building of the Hangchow-Huchow railway was worked out in line with the strong wishes of the broad masses. This met with the enthusiastic support of the people.

In the process of rebuilding the Hangchow-Huchow railway, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Chekiang Province associated the history of struggle between two classes and two lines in the construction of the Hangchow-Huchow railway with the conducting of penetrating ideological and political line education. This gave a big boost to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses. The workers and revolutionary masses of various hsien along the line committed to the project

developed a revolutionary heroic spirit as they fought doggedly, braving the severity of cold and the searing heat of summer.

Over a stretch of soft earth in Wuhsing hsien many cases of the ground sinking occurred in the course of construction. Progress the project suffered. Led by responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee, the broad masses of the hsien working on the project hauled in succession 200,000 cubic meters of earth and stone from a mountain over 500 meters away. At last, the sinking was overcome. Smooth progress of the project was assured.

Yühang hsien adopted the method of concentrating forces on a battle of annihilation. With no time lost, it organized the masses in a railway-repair shock effort. In less than one month, the job involving stone and earth work for 40 kilometers of the railway was completed.

The broad masses of cadres and people of Tech'ing hsien searched all the gullies, riversides and beaches to obtain a large supply of pebbles for the roadbed. This made for the very rapid completion of the foundation-laying task.

Thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of workers and revolutionary people, all the roadbed for the Hangchow-Huchow railway was completed very rapidly to quality specifications. In the process of construction, they tried their best not to requisition farmland or to take as little as possible. They also combined railway-building with the transformation of fields, forming of fields and tree-planting and afforestation. They were hailed by the broad masses of people everywhere along the line.

In arousing the masses to build the Hangchow-Huchow railway, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Chekiang Province acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching urging "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." By making use of simple available equipment in the light of local conditions, they worked on what they themselves designed, and aroused to the full the wisdom and activism of the masses.

The P'engkuang Tunnel is one of the important projects connected with the building of the Hangchow-Huchow railway. The tunnel was dug in the previous construction effort but not given the final touches. After years of neglect, a sag running a length of over 50 meters appeared. Through repeated practice, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel committed to the project adopted the method of fixing the sag from inside the cave. This not only brought about a great saving in manpower and material supplies but also helped the smooth fixing of the sag. The tunnelling job was triumphantly completed.

For the installation of railway bridges, large-sized rigs were lacking. The workers applied jacks, timber and other native equipment to set up steel pillars over the bridge foundation one after another.

The workers of the rail-laying team of the First Project Section of the Hangchow Railway Sub-bureau developed a strong revolutionary spirit. By

spending only two months and more, they laid tracks for the whole line. This helped toward guaranteeing the timely opening of the whole railway to traffic.

While the Hangchow-Huchow railway was under construction, the working class of Chekiang Province and many other provinces and municipalities of the country developed the spirit of socialist mass cooperation. With enthusiasm, the workers hurried with the manufacture of various parts and saw to the timely delivery of railway equipment and other materials. An effective boost was given to the completion of the Hangchow-Huchow railway project. The commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA units stationed in Chekiang fought shoulder to shoulder with the masses and poor and lower-middle peasants, to contribute toward the building of the Hangchow-Huchow railway.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF "MAY 7" DIRECTIVE

Gratifying Sights of An Ancient City's Youthful Vitality

- A report on the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" by townspeople of Chiehhsiu hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1972)

Not long ago, we came to the central Shansi plain to visit the hsien town of Chiehhsiu which was built in the period of the Warring States. Looking down from a height, we could see the towering smoke stacks outside the city and the densely located factory buildings which constituted a splendid view. Inside the city, many of the people we saw were workers-cum-peasants. After the brief visit, what we had seen and heard enabled us to cheerfully realize that this ancient city has awakened its revolutionary youthful vitality under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and is undergoing drastic changes and advancing in big strides along the road of "transforming a consumer city into a productive city."

Brisk Development of Street Industry

Prior to our arrival in the Chiehhsiu hsien town, this place had just held an on-the-spot conference of the street industry and factories of residents' dependents of the central Shansi district. This new undertaking of street industry at once caught our attention, so we first of all visited various street industrial units which were set up by the city's residents.

The Metallic Vehicle Factory was situated in an old backyard, and the machines were humming and sparks were flying. The workers were hurrying to manufacture a batch of wheel-barrows and winnowing machines in support of agricultural production. At the initial stage, it was organized by six individual handicraft workers in the streets and its work was limited to repairing bicycles. At present, the number of staff and workers has increased to 29 and it has procured machinery and equipment such as engines, wrenches, riveting machines, forging machines and welders, capable of repairing and manufacturing 65 kinds of products.

Where did the production equipment and raw materials come from? The host said wittily: "The refuse heaps of large factories and mines are our raw material warehouses, and the collection stations of waste material companies are our supply depots." We saw them operating a wiring machine, a scrap material disposal machine and an electric welding machine which were purchased from a large factory as rejects and which were repaired and refitted by this factory. They use scrap iron sheets and steel tube materials to turn out tricycles, cargo carts, iron wheel-barrows, and use scrap steel bars to turn out water-carrying hooks, and use waste iron pipes to make chairs and desks. Over the past few years, they have procured 15 tons of scrap from large factories. In the one year of 1971, they produced 500 units of small mattocks, sickles, and manure forks for the rural areas, 2,000 wheel-barrow axle-heads and axle-tubes. They also produced a

large quantity of spare parts for machinery and equipment for large factories and mines as well as consumer goods such as iron pot covers and basins for the people of both rural and urban areas. The whole factory has increased its capital fund from 220 yuan to 20,000 yuan and its monthly business total from 500 yuan to 8,000 yuan. As production progressed, the space of the factory building fell short of the need. So the workers utilized spare time and started to use waste materials to build ten factory shops. The small metallic vehicle factory has become a unit with a considerable production scale.

We visited a tire-repairing and shoe-making cooperative. This unit was also born during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The number of shoe-making workers has increased from the 16 at the outset to 41 at present, and the business line has been expanded from the only job of shoe-repairing to 12 kinds of jobs including tire-repair shoe-making, tailoring, laundrying and dyeing, and the making of horse saddles. Its total production value in 1971 reached 20,000 yuan.

The tire-repair workshop now uses steam for tire-repair. In 1970 they decided to change the manual operation to steam tire-repair in order to give support to agriculture. But should they buy a boiler which would cost 20,000 yuan for a large one and several thousand yuan for a small one? After making a discussion, they unanimously reached a conclusion: No purchase. Yang Ken-chieh, responsible person of the revolutionary leadership team of the cooperative joined the workers to make numerous trips here and there. They bought a hood of a waste and discarded steam engine from the hsien transport company, and purchased wires, water pipes and albows and other spare parts from waste materials collection stations, and ten kinds of trimmings and scrap materials from large factories and mines. They fought battles day and night and went through over 70 experiments, and succeeded in producing a boiler, realizing semi-mechanical repair of tires with steam. At present, they undertake the whole hsien's repair tasks for inner tubes and rubber tires of wheel-barrows, horse carts, motor cars and tractors.

The growth process of these two units merely form an epitome of the unfolding of the movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" by the residents of Chiehhsiu hsien town through the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and of their development of the street industry. Since 1969, the whole city's street industry has progressed to eleven units, employing 660 personnel, of them 40 percent are women. The industry consists of 47 trades including repair and assembly of hardware, vehicle repair and manufacturing, building construction, cotton-fluffing and knitting, as well as cleaning and transport work, turning out over 200 kinds of products.

Tachai Flowers Are Blooming Everywhere

We travelled 10 li to the north outside the town and visited the "May 7" farm run by the residents of the town on the open fields along River Fen.

The host told us that two years ago this locality was a tract of barren alkaline soil that was "covered by a white sheet of water in spring, and by floods in autumn, making it difficult to grow even one inch of grass." In the joyful days in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the National Day, the residents of the hsien town started a battle of reclaiming the barren alkaline land here. They used shovels to dig up drainage ditches totalling 5,000 meters long and tilled 500 mow of alkaline and barren land. After one year of bitter struggle, they reaped 50,000 catties of grain from the reclaimed land.

In 1971 they continued their battle on this tract of alkaline soil, and applied 300 piculs of mixed manure of ash and dung on each mow of land, further improving the alkaline land. However, as a result of a drought following the sowing, some plots failed to grow seedlings and the young seedlings on some plots withered away shortly after they had grown up.

Everyone conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, learned from members of Tachai brigade their heroic deeds in struggling against heaven and earth, and said with confidence: "Tachai waged three battles on Langchangwo, we are going to fight ten battles againstalkaline land."

When sorghum failed to sprout, they sowed corn instead; and when the corn failed to sprout, they sowed millet instead. At the same time, they adopted the method of using clay pots to nurse seedlings for supplementary planting. The whole city's male, female, young and old population took part in the job and spent seven or eight days to mold 300,000 clay pots. The seedlings were nursed in the pots and planted together with the pots in plots that had insufficient seedlings and damaged ridges. When the first planting did not survive, they planted for the second time; and when second planting failed to survive, they planted again.

In this way, they waged several battles and enabled seedlings to grow on the 500 mow of land. The strenuous effort resulted in an agricultural bumper harvest. In 1971 they reaped 210,000 catties of grain, and the per-mow average yield reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Of the 500 mow of land in the farm, 310 mow are cultivated by eleven industrial units while the rest are run by four residents' committees and three primary schools. Thus, the 600 town residents working in the industrial units are able to become workers-cum-peasants.

A New Social Style Is Shaping Up

There are a total of more than 16,000 town residents in Chiehhsiu hsien town, 80 percent of whom are dependents of staff members and workers, and a small number are individual handicraft producers, small merchants and small pedlars. Among these residents, 58 percent are adolescents, children and some aged, feeble, sick and disabled people; while the remaining 3,000 residents with labor ability all have adequate employment, half of them working in street industrial units and "May 7" farms, while the rest work on

certain labor jobs in state-run factories or in dependents' factories run by the factories. In the course of transforming the objective world, they also simultaneously transformed their own subjective world. Their spiritual features have undergone drastic changes, forming a new style of "three fewer and three more" in the society: fewer people are particular about goods and clothing, and more people are becoming hard working and frugal; fewer people are idling on the streets and more people are engaged in dung picking and manure accumulation; fewer people are uttering nonsensical remarks and more people are concerned about major events of the country. Advanced personages who devote their efforts to socialist construction have emerged from one group after another.

Chang Kuei-ying is now leader of the women cleaning and transport team. During the upsurge in energetically undertaking street industry, she repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," joined the cleaning and transport team, and mobilized eight women to jointly set up a wheel-barrow transport team. When they pushed the wheel-barrows for the first time in Chiehhsiu town, many people talked about them, some laughing and some tailing after them for fun. Several team members considered this "humiliating" and withdrew from the team, being unable to resist the evil influence of old days. But Chang Kuei-ying took model actions of a Communist Party member in waging a resolute struggle against this bourgeois style of liking leisure and loathing labor. In spite of her bad health due to two surgical operations, she persisted in taking the lead to push the wheel-barrow, having a particular preference for travelling through the main streets in which there were more people. Some people said: "Two of your family's three members are working and you are not short of money. What are you doing this work for?" Chang Kuei-ying said resolutely: "For the sake of the revolution." Under her leadership, the number of women pushed wheel-barrows soon reached 21. Over the past year, they pushed wheel-barrows in delivering over 3,000 piculs of manure to the farms, transported 18,000 tons of goods for 14 factories and mines, cleared away 4,600 car-loads of residual materials, making contributions to socialist construction and receiving praise from the people.

Advanced personages who have grown up rapidly like Chang Kuei-ying in similar struggles are innumerable in Chiehhsiu town. The "old good fellows" of the past who were afraid of offending people have now become vanguard soldiers in struggling against the enemy; those who previously loved good food and fashionable dresses have become capable laborers fearing neither filthy work nor fatigue; and a number of workers' dependents who previously "relied on grain rations for food and relied on husbands for money" have now picked up iron shovels and iron hammers to join the rank and file of workers and peasants. Through their participation in class struggle and production struggle, they have raised their political consciousness, engaging in reading and learning the written language, studying culture and theories, actively taking part in criticizing and repudiating the bourgeoisie. Over the past one year, twelve of the residents of the town have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

- NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Reporter

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A Report from Hanchung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1972)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled the broad rural areas in the Hanchung district of Shensi Province to bring about a new situation of revolution and production. In particular, the most unforgettable thing is the change of man's thinking and the rapid growth of a generation of new people.

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In the fertile Hanchung basin, we visited Mu Hai-chao, an "old secretary" of the Wangkuanying brigade of Chili commune in Hanchung hsien. He has been secretary of the Party branch for more than ten years. He constantly reminds himself never to forget that one of the most important tasks is to use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and foster the younger generation in order to enable them to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary undertakings. There was only one Party member in Wangkuanying in 1956, and there are now more than 20 Party members. Yu Ching-ching, at present secretary of the Party branch, was fostered by Mu Hai-chao and was sponsored by him when joining the Party.

Yu Ching-ching is the daughter of a poor peasant. Mu Hai-chao has paid attention for a long time to her political growth and tried to help her. She is a conscientious and responsible person for the revolutionary undertaking and dares to think and act. Shortly after she joined the Party, she was elected a member of the brigade Party branch. In the course of work, Old Mu boldly let her temper herself amid struggles and enabled her to grow up rapidly. In 1966 the brigade Party branch re-elected its members and young Yu Ching-ching was elected secretary of the Party branch as proposed by Mu Hai chao and approved by the Party branch after discussions. Mu Hai-chao was appointed deputy secretary. Old Mu Hai-chao and young Yu Ching-ching, one as chief and the other as a deputy, cooperated very well in various undertakings. Sometimes, seeing Yu Ching-ching was timid in performing duties, Old Mu would encourage her: "Don't be afraid. Be bold. When we are wrong, we can make corrections." Seeing that Yu Ching-ching was having feelings of impetuosity in her work, Old Mu would patiently help her, enabling her to make new achievement incessantly. At present, this brigade Party branch has become an advanced Party branch in the rural areas of Hanchung hsien.

In the rural areas of Hanchung, a large number of young people like Yu Ching-ching have successively taken up leadership positions in the three revolutionary movements with the concern and assistance given by revolutionaries of the elder generation like Mu Hai-chao. They inherit the outstanding revolutionary tradition of the elder generation and are incessantly advancing along the revolutionary path and making new contributions.

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In Nantang brigade of Nancheng hsien on the southern bank of the Han River, the deeds of Chang Kuei-fang and other young women have given us an unforgettable impression.

Nantang brigade has a total of 740 mow of farm fields, most of which are water fields suitable for the planting of paddy rice. However, the revolution and production in this locality has remained stagnant with the average per-mow grain yield staying at the level of 600-700 catties, as a result of the sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in the past. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nantang brigade relentlessly criticized the revisionist line. During the struggle, young Communist Party member Chang Kuei-fang was elected secretary of the brigade Party branch.

Prior to the liberation, Chang Kuei-fang and her family were vagrant beggars in the rural villages along the south bank of the Han River. At the age of eight, she was sold to a landlord for two piculs of rice, and she had led a miserable life in hunger and cold since her childhood. After becoming secretary of the Party branch, Chang Kuei-fang was full of confidence because of the Party's trust in her and the masses' support. She led the masses on the road of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" as pointed out by Chairman Mao. In 1969 Nantang was hit by a "100-day drought" rarely seen before in its history. However, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle Chang Kuei-fang led the masses in waging struggles against the drought, finally producing an average of 900 catties of grain per mow. The average per-mow grain output was 1,000 catties in 1970 and reached 1,100 catties last year.

Led by Chang Kuei-fang, the contingent of women activists of Nantang brigade has rapidly grown up, actually playing the role of "Half of heaven." In the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the relentless grasping of class struggle and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the women have taken the lead; and in the cultivation of land and repairing of dikes, and the sinking of wells and the excavation of ditches, the women have also constituted a strong shock force.

Nantang brigade has all along persisted in the principle of equal pay for both men and women in the assessment of work and the calculation of work points. At the outset, some people who looked down upon women said: "A job that can be done by a man in such a short while as smoking a pipe of tobacco would take a woman half a day to finish." Although some people approved of equal pay for men and women, the approval came from the "wish to look after women."

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Real equality between men and women can be realized only in the process of socialist transformation of the entire society."

Chang Kuei-fang realized that in order to transform man's traditional old concepts, it was necessary to wage struggles, and first of all to wage a struggle within women's minds to break down the spiritual shackle. Chang

Kuei-fang led the women of Nantang first to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, used the one-divides-into-two viewpoint in treating the strong and weak labor differences between men and women.

Generally speaking, female commune members are not so strong as male commune members in various heavy physical labor jobs in carrying dung and transporting manure, plowing and harrowing land; but some male commune members often fail to do as much work as female commune members in such jobs as rice transplanting, cotton picking, and weeding.

On one occasion during rice transplanting, a group of young women used their hands to transplant seedlings by rotation and even strong male laborers lagged behind. Through the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and through productive struggles and practice, they finally transformed man's contempt for women, and eliminated women's inferiority complex that made them overlook their own strength.

At present, there are two female members among five members of the Party branch of Nantang brigade, 7 female Party members among a total of 23, 16 female members of the Communist Youth League among a total of 26. Of the 24 cadres in five production teams, about one half are female cadres. There are also many other women selected as accountants, cashiers, work point recording personnel, property keepers, and propagandists...., and they all endeavor in their jobs to make contributions to the construction of new socialist rural areas.

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In the rural areas of Hanchung, a massive movement for scientific farming is being extensively unfolded. On the farm fields, tracts of "scientific experimental farms" attract people's attention; and in the rural villages, "native laboratories" with simple equipment and full of vitality can be seen occasionally. A piece of 1.86 mow experimental land for planting three crops in the No. 9 production team of Changwanying brigade, Shihma commune, Hanchung hsien, has been successful in its experimentation.

In the history of Hanchung's agricultural production, there has never been any record of "three-crop farming method" since ancient times. In 1958, this locality carried out an experiment for planting double-crop rice. However, they only relied on a few technical personnel to carry out quiet experimental activities without any success as a result of the interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After making criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and after studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, Hanchung hsien organized a "three-in-one" experimental team consisting of revolutionary cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants, and technical personnel, to start the experiment all over again. Only one team took part in the experiment in 1969, five teams in 1970, and nearly 100 teams in 1971. Among these teams, the tract of experimental farm in the No. 9 production team of Changwanying brigade was an example.

Secretary Sung Te-ming of Changwanying brigade Party branch and comrades of the No. 9 production team told us: "This experiment is full of contradiction and struggle between the two ideologies and the two world outlooks." One crop of wheat and two crops of rice would have required a frost-free period of 240 days, but the frost-free period in the Hanchung plain area generally lasted less than 230 days. How to make up for the deficiency of 10 days? A few conservative peasants propagated "old rules" at meetings, saying: "Transplanting rice in the solar term of summer solstice, you reap only rice for making rice gruel; planting rice in the seventh moon, you can at most reap a handful of grass." These "old beliefs" failed to scare the young people who were tempered by the great cultural revolution. They said: "The frost-free period is short, but the adaptability of the seeds and man's planting method can be changed." Under the leadership of the Party branch, they pooled the wisdom of the masses, exerting efforts on the seeds on the one hand, and devising methods of farm management on the other hand. As a result, the 1.86 mow of land produced 3,765 catties of wheat and paddy rice, averaging 2,024 catties per mow, creating an unprecedented new record in the history of the Hanchung district.

At present, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in the Hanchung basin are taking up iron rakes and steel harrows to open up new battle fields for farm and water conservation capital construction between the high mountains and river valleys. From these news titbits, we can discern a very fine situation and grand prospects for the people's revolution and construction in the Hanchung district.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese Armymen and Civilians Get Together to Celebrate Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1972)

celebrating the 1972 spring festival, civilians and armymen throughout china held activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of soldiers and to support the government and cherish the people. this is in line with the great leader chairman mao's consistent teaching. these activities have further strengthened the revolutionary unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people.

the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional communist party committees and revolutionary committees and the three services of the chinese people's liberation army held grand army-civilian get-togethers or gala parties at parks during the spring festival holidays. groups were sent from various localities to army units, hospitals and residential quarters to pay cordial regards to the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, soldier patients and families of armymen or martyrs. many factories, enterprises, government offices, schools and rural people's communes held happy get-togethers with p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed in the localities.

peking has been alive with warm expressions of army-civilian unity since the spring festival holidays as extensive activities to support the army and cherish the people unfolded in the city and on its outskirts. the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in peking held army-civilian get-togethers in nine theatres and the capital indoor stadium on february 12 and 13. similar activities were held at the basic units.

on the fukien front, leading cadres of the p.l.a. units and local cadres went to the liming production brigade of the hungwei people's commune to spend the spring festival with the poor and lower-middle peasants. on china's southwestern frontier, cadres and fighters of the ninth company of a p.l.a. unit chatted at the fireside with local poor and lower-middle peasants of wa nationality about last year's good harvest and army-civilian friendship.

on the tibetan plateau, at the frontier posts in sinkiang, on the grassland of inner mongolian and in the snow-bound greater and lesser khingan mountains the army units sent mao tsetung thought propaganda teams and film projection teams to visit yurt tents and settlements inhabited by people of various nationalities.

imbued with revolutionary pride, the armymen and civilians at these festive gatherings talked about the great victories won by china's various fronts under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. nanking unit who are helping open the southern kiangsu coal-field held a get-together with the coal miners on the eve of the spring festival. they reviewed the profound army-civilian friendship in building the coal mine during the cultural revolution.

fighters of a p.l.a. wuhan unit happily got together on the eve of the festival with the poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsiaosunpu production brigade of the kunlun people's commune, an advanced unit in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the village was so poor before liberation that the poor peasants could at best only afford a starvation diet even on the eve of the spring festival. but now the commune members have more than enough food, and many have bicycles and sewing machines. the poor and lower-middle peasants told the fighters about the great changes that had taken place in the village since liberation under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao. this was a profound education to the fighters.

chairman mao's teaching "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country" is acted on in these festivities. p.l.a. commanders and fighters had meetings with local workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. they learned from each other their advanced deeds in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in the socialist revolution and construction.

over the past few days, the armymen and civilians in border areas or along coastal defence lines studied chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and summed up their experience in defending the frontier by the concerted efforts of the army and the people. they expressed their determination to unite still more closely, sharpen their vigilance, do a good job of the work of preparedness against war and be ready at all times to smash any aggressive or subversive activities by imperialism and social-imperialism.

More Activities to Support Army and Take Good Care of Armymen's Families in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

a nation-wide movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to armymen's families was in full swing before and during the spring festival, which fell on the 15th. members of revolutionary committees and the people in various parts of the country called on army units and families of martyrs and armymen to extend greetings and eagerly learn from the chinese people's liberation army. many moving instances showed that the armymen and people are like members of one family, uniting closely in struggle.

report meetings, discussions and get-togethers were held in all provinces, municipalities autonomous regions. revolutionary committees sent many letters of greetings to p.l.a. commanders and fighters, sick and wounded armymen, families of martyrs and armymen, disabled and demobilized armymen.

leading organs of the party and government in various places sent many special groups to visit army barracks,

outposts, work-sites, army farms, hospitals and families of martyrs and armymen. leading cadres, local people and p.l.a. fighters chatted together and cherished the "water-and-fish" ties among them. they reviewed the excellent revolutionary situation both at home and abroad and exchanged their experience in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

in the former revolutionary base areas of northern shensi, north china, people's commune members visited army barracks, beating drums and gongs and dancing. they vied with each other in doing mending and washing for the fighters.

inhabitants of the taiping district of harbin city, northeast china, wrote many letters of greetings and sent gifts to the armymen. the emancipated serfs and herdsmen of the yushu tibetan autonomous chou in chinghai province, northwest china, warmly praised the p.l.a. units for their help. they offered them their best dry fodder.

following the party's policy, the people in various parts of the country took good care of the families of martyrs and armymen and disabled soldiers. leading members of the fenghuang commune revolutionary committee and brigade cadres of pingpa county in kweichow province, southwest china, led the people in helping solve difficulties in the daily life of such families. the party and revolutionary committees of the tungfeng people's commune on the outskirts of changchun city, northeast china, helped such families hold meetings to exchange experience in their study, so that they could raise their political consciousness and carry on the glorious revolutionary tradition.

in response to chairman mao's great call "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army", workers of the hsinhua printing house and students and teachers of tsinghua university in peking started various activities to learn from the people's liberation army. reviewing the splendid deeds of the p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in helping with the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they pledged to take the armymen as their example, assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, closely follow the great strategic plan of chairman mao and the party central committee, and strive to implement and defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

many people in hupeh province, central china, invited commanders and fighters of p.l.a. companies who had distinguished themselves in the epic long march and in the war of liberation and the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea to report on their heroic exploits and their record of struggle. this gave the local people a vivid education in the tradition of revolution and in the struggle between the two lines.

people and militiamen of various nationalities in inner mongolia, sinkiang, tibet, fukien and other frontier or coastal areas had get-togethers with p.l.a. men. they earnestly exchanged experience in strengthening army-civilian unity for struggle. they were determined to act on chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and, together with the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, to build the frontiers of the great socialist motherland into an impregnable bulwark and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to invade.

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PLA AND INDUSTRY

PLA Unit Learns from Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

a unit of the chinese people's liberation army which went to the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, to help the workers, has modestly learned from the working class and promoted its own revolutionization.

the cadres and fighters of the unit describe their experience in these words: "in learning from taching, we must first learn from its workers their profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china and their consciousness, steadfastness and undaunted revolutionary spirit in implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line."

(one)

the commanders and fighters of the unit say on the basis of their experience that the development of taching is a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and is due to the self-reliant and hard efforts of the workers guided by mao tsetung thought. leading comrades of the unit saw the first oil well sunk by the no. 1205 drilling team led by the late comrade wang chin-hsi as a mirror of the style of the whole oilfield and a good classroom for education in political line. new recruits would first come to this well to hear how the oil workers strove to overcome all difficulties, and veterans to be demobilized would also visit the well.

this well, drilled in accordance with chairman mao's wise plan for a mass campaign to open taching, is the corner-stone of the oilfield and an example of the struggle between the two lines in taching. following this example, the oil workers defeated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and have built up and expanded the oilfield over the past decade and more.

while drilling the first well, comrade wang chin-hsi said: "never retreat before difficulties, we'll advance when there are the necessary conditions; we'll also go forward by creating them when they are lacking exclamation" "we must smash the notion 'china lacks oil' and win honour for chairman mao and the chinese people exclamation"

over the past three years countless p.l.a. cadres and fighters have come to the site and heard veteran workers tell of the hard struggle of the taching workers. they derived enormous inspiration and strength from the spirit of the workers.

comrade wang shu-chi is a p.l.a. commander who performed meritorious deeds in the revolutionary wars and led his unit to taching three years ago. he saw the "iron man" wang chin-hsi and his teammates working day and night on the derrick in severe cold. although their jackets were covered with a thick layer of ice, they kept to their posts with high enthusiasm. wang shu-chi admired the "iron man" and the other workers of taching and was determined to learn from them. he told his men: "when we learn from taching, we must first of all learn from the enthusiastic way the taching workers carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. we must carry out chairman mao's instructions whatever the difficulty." in the spirit the "iron man"

showed in sinking the first well, wang shu-chi led his men in opening up a vegetable garden on barren alkaline land. emulating the taching workers' diligence and thrift, he urged his men to save fuel oil. the p.l.a. cadres and fighters praise wang shu-chi as a pace-setter in learning from taching.

on their visits to the first oil well, the p.l.a. men never miss a nearby shack in which the "iron man" and his teammates sat around a fire studying chairman mao's works "on practise" and "on contradiction". it was these two works that guided them in overcoming one difficulty after another. this experience enlightened the p.l.a. men. the second company was lagging behind in its work. after visiting the shack, company commander ma fu-wei asked his men: "the taching workers relied on chairman mao's works to open the oilfield, can we catch up with the advanced units by relying on the same works?" this touched everyone and the reply was a chorus of firm "yes". led by the company party branch, the cadres and fighters worked hard for one full year and emerged an advanced unit.

the third squad of the second machinegun company had experience in studying philosophy. but the fighters still modestly learned from the workers' philosophy groups. the study went deeper and produced better results. the mess squad of the sixth company was outstanding in economizing coal. its members pinpointed their shortcomings against the good points of the taching workers, and made new progress. inspired by the advanced ideas and outstanding deeds of the taching people, the p.l.a. men quickly brought about a high tide of studying and applying philosophy and building their unit by relying on the works "on practice" and "on contradiction".

(two)

the slogan "learn from the spirit of the 'iron man' exclamation carry forward the tradition of launching mass construction campaigns exclamation" can be seen everywhere in taching.

the "mass construction campaigns" are vigorous mass movements launched by the taching oil workers to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line by making concerted all-out effort in tackling major construction projects. the p.l.a. unit stationed in taching take the campaigns as good opportunities for learning from the taching workers.

the unit arrived in the taching oilfield in the spring of 1969 when the ninth national congress of the communist party of china was in session. the workers were working hard to greet the congress with new production successes. the p.l.a. men plunged into the mass construction campaign soon after their arrival.

cadres, workers and their family members, old and young, all pitched in. no one stood aside. liu yung-shu, political commissar and secretary of the communist party committee of the unit, is a veteran armyman. he took the lead in learning from the taching workers in line with chairman mao's teaching "in industry, learn from taching", and explained the significance of the emulation drive wherever he went. later he developed carcinoma of the branchial cleft and was hospitalized. he still bore in

mind the work of the unit and wrote letters from the hospital encouraging the commanders and fighters to emulate the taching spirit. he said: "comrade wang chin-hsi, the 'iron man', continued to fight at his work post although he had cancer of the stomach. i will not leave my fighting post either." he hurried back to the unit soon after an operation and, although he was still weak, he went to work at the grassroots level on all important occasions.

the work site was swamped after several days of rain at one time and the water threatened to flood an oil well. dykes had to be raised at once to protect the well. in consideration of liu yung-shu's health, the leadership decided that he should remain in the office directing the work. but he rolled up his trousers and directed the battle on the spot while helping the fighters to move sand bags. his example was an inspiration to the fighters.

the mass campaign imbued the unit with revolutionary vigour. it fostered their dauntless revolutionary spirit and the spirit of close unity and coordination in battle. "learn from the 'iron man', serve the people whole-heartedly" has become the common pledge of the commanders and fighters.

one day in april of last year, an oil well not far from where the no. six company was stationed had a blow-out. raging flames and dense smoke leaped from the well and commanders, fighters and workers rushed to the scene from all directions.

they dashed into the smoke and fire. fighter li en-chih was the first to enter the shed beside the oil well, which was on fire. from there the workers, commanders and fighters approached the mouth of the well step by step. they tried three times to extinguish the fire but it flared up again each time. yu shu-tseng, deputy squad leader, saw that the blow-out would have to be checked first. but there was no equipment for this on hand.

the lofty image of the "iron man", who has mixed mortar with his hands and feet in a mud pool to prevent a blow-out, appeared before yu shu-tseng. when the fire was damped down the fourth time, he rushed to the oil well and, placing his padded cotton coat under him, pressed his chest against the mouth of the well. the tremendous pressure of the blow-out was threatening to hurl him up when one, two, three, altogether a dozen workers and p.l.a. men threw themselves on him. they succeeded in closing the control gate after tense minutes and checked the blow-out.

(three)

in the difficult years of construction, the taching people were men of steel fearing neither hardship nor death and after winning victories they became outstanding models in continuing the revolution, free of arrogance or rashness. after a dozen years of hard struggle, taching has become a major petroleum industry base in china. following chairman mao's teaching "be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness", the taching workers maintain the style of plain living and hard struggle.

the heroic taching workers make growing contributions to the state but they and their families live plainly. in a small workshop, some of workers' families collected residue and waste to make fertilizer.

comrade chu cheng-ping, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the well drilling headquarters and army representative, recalls this about wang chin-hsi. one day, the two of them went to the recovery team, which was a new unit. pointing a heap of waste rolled steel, wang chin-hsi said to chu cheng-ping: "look, all this is collected from the wells. when we set up the team some people said we were not attending to our proper job. what is our job? chairman mao consistently teaches us to work hard and self-reliantly. acting on this teaching is our most proper job exclamation" then he added: "in the old society the peasants did not even have iron for making sickles and hoes. now that we have iron and steel, how can we forget the past exclamation"

chu cheng-ping could see that wang chin-hsi was speaking not just of saving a few kilogrammes of rolled steel but the major issue of continuing to advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line after big victories. our great leader chairman mao teaches: "to make china rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." the cadres and fighters witnessed every day how the heroic taching workers faithfully implement this.

the party committee of the p.l.a. unit cited the "iron man recovery team" as a living example in educating the unit in the spirit of hard struggle. this helped the cadres and fighters understand that "without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation."

working at the well drilling headquarters, deputy political commissar chu cheng-ping followed the example of the "iron man", set strict demands on himself, and participated in physical labour at the work site regularly like an ordinary worker. he seldom took a rest on sundays and holidays. although he was up in years, he refused preferential treatment. he lived and ate with the workers when he was among them. the workers said: "we see in old chu cheng-ping the 'iron man' spirit exclamation".

kao shih-chieh, the deputy chief of staff of the unit, also took wang chin-hsi as his example. wearing a safety helmet and work clothes, he spent ten months doing physical labour at the work site, living, eating and working with the drillers. he said: "in order to learn from wang chin-hsi, one must have the workers in mind at all time, join them in work and identify oneself with their life and struggle."

with the leading cadres at all levels taking the lead, everybody in the unit worked hard to emulate the taching workers and contribute to the oilfield construction. veteran fighter chang ching-tang of the sixth company was to be demobilized and about to leave the unit. he had worked shoulder to shoulder with the oil workers for three years and acquired a deep feeling for

every branch of every tree and every blade of grass in taching. he tried hard to make more contributions to oilfield construction before he left. he found on a plot of land covered with white frost one day. he tasted it and found the soil was salty. it suddenly occurred to him that he might be able to extract something from the soil to make soda. he was determined to have a try as his contribution to the construction of taching and applied to extend his military service. the party branch approved.

chang ching-tang had no experience in making soda and encountered many difficulties. but he was determined to follow the example of the taching workers by making the equipment himself when none was available and learning through doing. fellow fighters in the sixth company helped him and they finally succeeded after repeated experiments. the soda they made met the company's kitchen needs and supplied other companies, too. the other companies followed the example and started their own small brick kilns and workshops making soda, chemical fertilizer and soy. the revolutionary taching spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle spread throughout the army unit.

the unit stationed in taching is full of vigour. the mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is deepening among the cadres and fighters. the fine tradition of hard work is being carried forward and more cadres and fighters like the "iron man" are emerging.

the commanders and fighters refer to the "taching spirit" with pride. they describe it as the fearless spirit with which the taching workers carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, fight the elements, the class enemy and all erroneous thinking. it is the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat./ it is a tremendous force in transforming nature.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Chinese People Protect Ancient Monuments and Relics

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1972)

ancient monuments and relics in various parts of china are being well protected by the local people and the departments concerned. they serve as important material for class education and education in historical materialism among the people and for scientific research.

leading government institutions have seriously carried out the party's policy on the protection of ancient monuments and relics during the great proletarian cultural revolution. famous ancient buildings, cave-temples, stone sculptures and ancient dwelling sites, tombs and other important ancient monuments and relics of various dynasties are kept in good repair. among them are the former imperial palace in peking and the pataling hills on its outskirts where part of the world-known

great wall lies. also included are cave-temples at lungmen in loyang in the central china province of honan and at yunkang in shansi province, north china, both of which are famous for sculptures which date back more than 1,000 years. others include the shang-yin (16th-11th centuries b.c.) remains at yin hsu in anyang, honan province, a famous archaeological site. there are also the museum of pei-lin which contains a great number of stone stelae and engravings, and a neolithic (new stone age) settlement unearthed at panpo village on sian's outskirts which dates back more than 5,000 years. others include the tunhuang cave-temples with their many wall-paintings in the northwest china province of kansu, the earliest of which was built in 366 a.d., and the confucian temple at chufu, the birthplace of confucius (551-479 b.c.), in shantung province. among places of historical interest are the liuho pagoda built in the tenth century and the liuyuan garden and the chochengyuan garden in suchou, kiangsu province. the gardens were the villas of feudal lords in the past thousand years. the government not only takes good care of these ancient monuments and relics, but also allotted funds in the past few years when some of them needed to be repaired. large numbers of visitors make excursions to these places.

large numbers of relics were unearthed in various places, as the expanding socialist construction during the cultural revolution called for removing large amount of earth and stone. the workers, peasants and armymen take good care of the relics. fragments of a fossil skull of peking man (sinanthropus pekinensis) were unearthed in 1967 at choukoutien, southwest of peking. peking man was one of the ancestors of china's present nationalities who lived 500,000 years ago. in 1971 a number of oracle bones were excavated at yin hsu in honan province. these relics are of great value in the study of the chinese nation and the historical development of mankind.

archaeological teams in heilungkiang province, northeast china, discovered an ancient site in chenpao island area in 1971, where stone implements of the new stone age and jade discs, relics of shushen nationality (ancestors of manchu nationality) before the han dynasty (206 b.c. to 220 a.d.) were unearthed. these implements have many characteristics in common with the stone implements of the same period excavated in the yellow river valley on central plain. moreover, jade discs were characteristic ornaments of the nationality in the yellow river valley at that time. these relics prove once again that the chinese people have lived and worked in the wusuli river basin since ancient times. these valuable newly discovered relics have been well protected by the departments concerned and the local people.

in 1971 a group of tombs of the period of the six dynasties (from early third century to late sixth century) was discovered in ocheng county in the central china province of hupeh. militiawoman hsu chu-mei, leader of the group for the protection of ancient monuments and relics, and others took good care of the finds. they wrote a report on the excavation which included plans of the tombs, providing valuable data for further research. during the cultural revolution, red guards in shenyang volunteered to

protect the imperial palace in that city which was built for the sojourn of the emperors. it is a famous work of architecture of the ching dynasty (1644-1711 a.d.). a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in hsingping county of shensi province and the local poor and lower-middle peasants organized eight groups for the preservation of mao ling, the mausoleum of emperor wu (157-87 b.c.), the sixth emperor of the han dynasty, in the locality.

while levelling fields, members of a people's commune on tsinan's outskirts in shantung province, east china, discovered a group of the western han dynasty (206 b.c.-24 a.d.) pottery figurines performing acrobatics. they immediately sent them to the provincial museum. a poor peasant named chiang tai-ping of huangtsai commune in ninghsiang county, hunan province, found a bronze wine-vessel with cover and swing-handle. inside the vessel were 320 jade objects. he offered these relics which date from the shang dynasty (16th to 11th centuries b.c.) to the state and was commended and awarded by the hunan provincial museum.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "make the past serve the present", workers for the preservation of ancient monuments and relics in various places have used the history of the monuments and relics to serve socialist revolution and construction. those who work in the above-mentioned museum of pei-lin in sian organized a group to make a survey of the tablets in the province. during the cultural revolution they collected about 30 tablets which describe the struggles of the chinese labouring people against imperialism and feudalism and their struggle for production. among these are a tablet of huahsien county with an informal essay on the writer's sorrow at the suffering of the people at that time. it tells of the miserable conditions of the people in shanglo and other places of shensi province from 1635 to 1641 a.d., who fled elsewhere because they could not bear any more exploitation by the feudal landlord class and were threatened by natural disasters. the essay says: "countless people died on the road, and the sufferings of those who fled were beyond description."

a tablet in a temple in memory of the leader of a peasant uprising in the yuan dynasty, found in ankang county, records how an army of the peasant uprising at the end of the dynasty (around 1368 a.d.) fought in the county.

all this testifies to the great leader chairman mao's teaching "class struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years."

INDUSTRALIZATION

Ancient Central China City Takes on New Look

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 16, 1972)

kaifeng, an ancient city in central china's honan province, has become a fast growing industrial city.

situated in the middle reaches of the yellow river and with a history of 3,000 years, this city is one of the ancient capitals in chinese history. it still retains traces of the ancient chinese civilization, including well-preserved pavilions, temples and pagodas. but things have changed, with factory buildings going up everywhere. the eastern suburbs, formerly covered by rolling sand-dunes, have now become a new industrial centre, with a dozen or so modern factories including a large chemical fertilizer plant, an instrument and meter plant and an electric motor and appliance factory.

the changes in this ancient city mirror the big advances china is making under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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a new factory manufacturing combine harvesters and tractors went into operation in kaifeng recently. now staffed by over 4,000 workers, it was a small iron works with some 60 workers making only sickles and hoes ten years ago.

a hundred or so other factories in the city have developed in a similar way. thanks to hard work by cadres and workers, these factories have developed from small to big and their methods of production from simple to modern. they are now turning out modern and precision products. some of them have become key factories in the country.

the hungkuang metallurgical plant started from a working group with a dozen or so workers. this group retrieved copper, aluminium and lead from industrial waste. it is now turning out precision motor-car accessories and poly- and single-crystal silicons, important materials for the electronics industry.

after roughly 20 years of construction, kaifeng has become a city with machine-building, chemical, textile and food industries. it is turning out dozens of manufactured goods including combine harvesters, machine tools, precision instruments and meters, electric motors, oxygen generators, equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants, high and medium pressure valves, paper, chemical fertilizer and enamelware. the city's gross industrial output in 1971 was 20.8 per cent higher than in 1970, 2.5 times the 1965 figure or 43 times the figure shortly after liberation.

the transformation of the city tell of the gigantic efforts made by the party, government and people. in the pre-liberation years, this dilapidated city had many shops that served only the exploiting classes. but there were only three small factories with a hundred or so workers each. the party and government carried out planned transformation and construction after liberation.

the area around the hsiangkuo temple used to be a business centre and a place for spreading superstition from the late years of the ching dynasty. it was haunted by speculators, swindlers and other idlers.

the place was transformed into a centre for propagating mao tsetung thought after liberation. the municipal departments concerned often hold exhibitions there to conduct class and socialist education. these exhibitions received 260,000 visitors last year.

there are no more parasites in the city and idlers have been organized to take part in socialist construction.

liu chung-lin, daughter of a poor peasant, fled famine and made a living in kaifeng as a story-teller before liberation. she became a worker in a knitwear mill after liberation and is now a production group leader. she has joined the chinese communist party and been elected an advanced worker many times.

hungkang street was inhabited by more than 500 households before liberation, 80 per cent of them peddlers. responding to the call of the party, they firmly took the socialist road after liberation. in the past ten years or more, they have set up three small factories. all able-bodied people are engaged in productive work.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, kaifeng city is advancing even more rapidly along the broad road of socialist construction.

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE

East China City Makes Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 16, 1972)

workers in nanking, capital of east china's kiangsu province, are turning industrial waste into wealth. this is done in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society."

the workers recovered over 1,000 kinds of materials in 1971, including rare metals and raw materials for making insecticides and fertilizer, chemicals and valuable medicines. this has helped cleanse the river water and ensured healthier environments for the people.

nanking used to the centre of the kuomintang reactionary rule. besides 38 enterprises run by bureaucrat-comprador, there were only some 30 small private factories. the city had only 16,000 industrial workers at that time. great efforts have been made since liberation to turn the consumer city into a socialist industrial city, under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. it had more than 600 factories with 400,000 industrial workers at the end of last year. gross industrial output in 1971 was more than 100 times the 1949 figure.

as industry expands, the local party and government leadership has paid increasing attention to making use of industrial waste and eliminating pollution. several hundred industrial and commercial undertakings have since 1969 achieved marked success in handling industrial waste.

the multi-purpose use of industrial waste is an important economic policy of the party. it embodies chairman mao's great concern for the people's health. dozens of big factories on both banks of the yangtze river are treating industrial waste to protect the fertile farmland near by and the fish teeming in this river, the largest in china. workers and technicians at the nanking petro-chemical works have travelled dozens of kilometres along the river in the past few years to collect over 1,000 samples of water and soil. based on the 10,000 data they had got, they built a project to treat thousands of tons of waste water every day. the re-treated water is used to irrigate some 670 hectares of farmland through underground pipes 1,000 metres long.

the nanking chemical fertilizer plant on the northern bank of the yangtze is one of china's important chemical enterprises. it discharges a great amount of waste gas, water and residue every day. during the past three years, with the help of other units, it experimented on using sewage water to irrigate farmland, treating the waste water from the manufacture of synthetic fibres, using the mother liquid of sodium fluosilicate to kill snails and recovering the tail gas of nitric acid. the plant made a new device last year to recover sulphur dioxide, the waste gas from the manufacture of sulphuric acid. now 80 per cent of the sulphur dioxide is recycled before it is excreted. the plant has also worked out an effective method to recover the tail gas of nitric acid. iron, nickel, sulphuric acid and other materials have been extracted and water glass, ammonium sulfate and many other products have been made from the waste gas thus recovered. industrial waste no longer harms the people's health.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the local party and government leadership has made an overall plan on municipal construction. only factories of the light industry are built in the city proper. chemical, fuel, metallurgical and other heavy industrial plants are all on the outskirts of the city. right after liberation, the people's government set out to change former slums into clean living quarters. river channels and sewage systems were dredged in a planned way. trees were planted along the streets. instead of being polluted, the hsuanwu and mochou lakes still retain their charms as well-known scenic spots. they are frequented by the working people on holidays.

"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

China's Old Revolutionary Base Learns from Pace-Setter

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 16, 1972)

people in northern shensi province, northwest china, are deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. in their determination to improve natural environment, they are inspired by the glorious tradition of the rectification and production movements in the early 40's led by the great leader chairman mao.

a total of 50,600 hectares of irrigated or contour terraced fields were added in two months. six counties overfulfilled their 1972 task for farmland capital construction.

northern shensi was a revolutionary base during the war of resistance against japan and the liberation war. chairman mao personally led the party's movements for rectification and production which began in 1942 and 1943. he penetratingly pointed out: "the widespread movements for rectification and for production which began in 1942 and 1943 respectively have played and are still playing a decisive role, the one in our ideological and the other in our material life. unless we grasp these two links at the right time, we shall be unable to grasp the whole chain of the revolution, and our struggle will not advance."

in line with this teaching, the party organizations at various levels grasped the two links, correctly handled the dialectical relation between politics and economy, revolution and production, consciousness and matter. this brought about northern shensi's new situation in the movement to learn from tachai.

yenan county was commended by chairman mao as a "model county" in the production campaign in the early years. after the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the leading members of the county party committee studied chairman mao's relevant teachings and recalled the revolutionary traditions established in those years and knew well that learning from tachai is the road to building a socialist agriculture and that developing agriculture is a major issue in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism.

with this understanding, the county party committee strengthened leadership over the mass movement to learn from tachai. it made an overall analysis of the situation in both revolution and production in the countryside. it then launched a movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, carried out education in ideology and political line, and combined the political movements with the movement to learn from tachai. it helped the leading bodies of some less advanced production brigades work more efficiently and ensured that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat was carried out at basic levels. at the same time, leading members of the county party committee surveyed the county's hills and gullies and organized the masses to search for water sources. local people made

use of streams and built ponds near their fields to facilitate irrigation, reclaimed land and took other measures to irrigate fields. they added 660 hectares of irrigated farmland and terraced fields in a little over two months in the winter of 1971.

leading cadres at various levels carried on a dynamic style of work, willingly and boldly overcame hardship in line with what chairman mao taught during the production campaign. they worked shoulder to shoulder and shared weal and woe with the people. carrying farm tools and luggage, seven standing committee members of the tzuchang county party committee went in one year to all the county's 300 production brigades in 14 communes. they made investigations in all weather, summed up and popularized typical experience. in doing so, they strengthened their leadership over the mass movement to learn from tachai.

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when the county party committee discussed a plan for water conservancy, someone suggested building big dams and reservoirs that could irrigate large tracts of land. others disagreed, as it would cost a great amount of money, stupendous work and longer time to build big reservoirs. they said it would be better to build small projects suited to given localities. small reservoirs could add up to big ones and irrigate large tracts of land all the same. in line with chairman mao's teaching "proceed from objective reality and not from subjective wishes", leading members of the county party and revolutionary committees organized cadres to make investigations in communes and production brigades and solicit the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they then mapped out a plan to control water before transforming the hills, according to the county's actual conditions. small and easy projects were built first, big and difficult ones later. they laid stress on irrigation projects which called for less work and brought quick results. thus the mass movement to build irrigation projects was soon brought to a high tide.

yulin county on the southern edge of maowusu desert was poor because of the shifting sand and frequent drought. after the new county party committee was set up, it called eight meetings of the standing committee to discuss how to end this situation. its members conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant works "on practice", "on contradiction" and "where do correct ideas come from?" they criticized idealist apriorism spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and summed up the county's experience. they were full of vigour as they led the people in launching the movement to learn from tachai.

maho commune had no river and was subject to sandstorm, waterlogging, drought and soil alkalinity. in a little over one month from the beginning of last winter, leading members of the county party committee helped the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune's seven production brigades dig hundreds of ponds which detain and drain water. these ponds form a 25-kilometre-long "canal" and solve the problems of drainage, irrigation and alkali. they have turned hundreds of hectares of waste sandy land into fertile fields. this blazed a new trail in improving natural environment.

the revolutionization of the thinking and style of work of the county party committee's leading members accelerated the spreading of the movement to learn from tachai. local people led in water, leveled sand dunes, dug ditches and brought large tracts of land under irrigation. the county was hit by serious natural disasters in 1971, but its total grain output was still 15 per cent higher than in the previous year. the average grain yield of some communes and production brigades reached the 3-ton target per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. some reached 3.75 tons and six tons.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Three Prosperous Islands of Ching Nationality in South China

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 16, 1972)

the three islands of wanwei, wutou and shanhsin, inhabited mainly by people of ching nationality, have undergone tremendous changes under the impact of the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the three islands belong to the chiangping people's commune of tunghsing multi-national autonomous county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region. the islands now have level new fields surrounded by high sea dykes; two irrigation canals bring fresh water from the mainland to the fields; new brick and tiled houses hide among woods of coco-palms; and sailing boats dot the fishing grounds.

but before liberation these were islands of misery. most of the 3,000 ching people and over 1,000 chuangs and hans now on the islands were poor and lower-middle peasants and fishermen coming from other places to seek shelter from being pressganged by the kuomintang reactionaries and to avoid ruthless taxation and usury by the landlords and fishing despots. they were only out of the frying-pan into the fire. the landlords and fishing despots on the islands oppressed and exploited them in the same way. the poor people lived in thatched cottages and wrapped themselves in gunny bags. they had no fishing gear. both food and clothing were lacking. nearly eight to nine hundred of them were forced to sell their children or fled the island.

after liberation the people were emancipated and have become masters of the islands. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they embarked on the broad road of socialist collectivization and began to change the islands by self-reliance and hard struggle.

the three islands are of alluvial soil. the beaches stand out in large tracts when the tide ebbed. the people had long been wanting to turn the beaches into arable land. but their plan was foiled by the renegade, hidden

traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other swindlers who alleged that the minority nationalities were too backward to do the job. this counter-revolutionary revisionist line was sharply criticized by the commune members of the three islands in the mass movement to learn from tachai, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the people's outlook has changed profoundly after conscientiously studying chairman mao's works and criticizing liu shao-chi's line, and they began to wrest land from the sea.

two of the production teams on wanwei island, which is the fartherest from the mainland, first started the work in 1966 in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the members of the teams went to fetch stones for building dykes from a mountain as far as 15 kilometres off the island. in one winter and the following spring, they built two dykes, totalling 800 metres long, and created eight hectares of land. their success encouraged the whole island. led by the party branch of the production brigade, the 15 teams in the east and central parts of the wanwei island agreed to jointly build a 3,600-metre-long dyke, involving 90,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, which would help create 86 hectares of farmland. pooling their wisdom and strength, the people started building the dyke, conserving soil and reinforcing the dyke almost at the same time. this proved effective in defeating the tide and waves and raising work efficiency. it took only six months to complete a project that would have taken three years as was planned. in the spring of last year, the wanwei production brigade spent another six months building a 20-metre wide, five-metre high and 1,850-metre long dyke involving 137,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. the dyke links wanwei and tanchi across the sea. the wanwei production brigade's hard work epitomizes the efforts made by the people on the three islands. some 330,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work have been done since 1964 to build 11 dykes totalling ten kilometres. four hundred hectares of land have been created on the three islands, averaging 0.09 hectare per capita. the newly created acreage on wanwei island was more than treble that they had before. grain output of the three places has risen year by year in the past few years. total grain output last year was nearly double that of 1965, a year prior to the cultural revolution, and treble that in the early post-liberation period.

the development of agriculture has created favourable conditions for developing fisheries. the people on the islands closely combine the development of agriculture with that of fisheries, forestry, animal husbandry and other side-line production, and make them promote each other. they have made big efforts to develop fisheries in active support of the motherland's socialist construction. relying on collective strength, they bought motorized junks, junks with lighting equipment and fishing nets, and changed in-shore fishing to deep-sea fishing. output of fish grew continuously. the fishing teams were attacked by many typhoons last year, but output of fish still reacned 1,280 tons, 2.1 times that of 1965 or five times the figure shortly after liberation.

with the development of agriculture and fisheries, the people on the islands have constantly improved their life. large numbers of new brick houses with 2,900 rooms

have been put up in the past few years. the three islands have set up junior middle school classes. there are seven primary schools as against only two in the past. over 80 per cent of the school-age children of the fishermen and the poor and lower-middle peasants are attending school. every production team has an evening school in which the commune members have the opportunity to study chairman mao's works and learn general knowledge. fourteen children of the poor and lower-middle peasants and fishermen have graduated from colleges and 188 from middle schools. medical and health conditions have also improved. every production team has a clinic with two or three barefoot doctors.

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COAL MINING

Rising Mining Center in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Feb. 17, 1972)

shihchuishan at the foot of the holan mountains in the ningsia hui autonomous region has become a thriving new mining city in the northwest.

this new industrial centre on the banks of the yellow river was once a poverty-stricken township of only three hundred households at the time of liberation. it is bubbling with activity today as socialist construction advances.

with some 160 big, medium-sized and small factories and mines, the city has a comprehensive coal industry, including mining, dressing and the manufacture of mining machinery. with the coal industry as the mainstay, the city has also developed iron smelting, rolled steel processing, electric power, machine building, non-ferrous metals, chemical, porcelain, glass, building material, food and grain processing. railways, highways and water transport link shihchuishan with other parts of the country, sending out coking coal, anthracite, and bituminous coal and other items for the country's construction.

agriculture is keeping pace with industry. the once barren land and vast prairie have been opened and brought under irrigation. new farms, forests and orchards have come into being.

the local people, mainly belonging to the hui and han nationalities, said: "what we've achieved is a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and nationality policy. chairman mao and the communist party have brought the people of all nationalities in our country a happy life."

shihchuishan is known as an "underground treasure house" with its rich resources of coal, iron ore, limestone, dolomite, fire-clay, quartz and other minerals, and coal is particularly plentiful. for generations the people of shihchuishan had wanted to exploit the underground wealth. but that remained a vain hope until

liberation. shihchuishan had only one small coal pit and a small kiln making rough porcelain and earthenware in 1949.

the working people became masters of society with liberation. the shihchuishan people were determined to exploit the natural resources and contribute their share to socialist construction.

thanks to the concern of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, the first geological prospecting team arrived in shihchuishan in 1953. shortly afterwards the building of a modern mining industry began.

following the completion of the paotou-lanchow railway during the big leap forward in 1958, shihchuishan accelerated the pace of construction. with an ardent desire to help build industry in regions of minority nationalities, tens of thousands of cadres, workers and technicians arrived in shihchuishan from mining centres in other parts of the country. they worked shoulder to shoulder with the local hui and han people. a veteran leading cadre in the coal industry led a group of technicians in mapping out a railway that would cross difficult terrain to reach the new mining area. they travelled long distances carrying food and drinking water on the backs of donkeys to ask the advice of local hui herdsmen and make careful surveys. they made six trips before they decided on the route. now fully loaded trains run along this line. shihchuishan today has coal miners drawn from former "coolies", shepherds and boatmen.

this mining city has been built in the spirit of hard struggle by workers, cadres and technicians under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the pioneers lived in tents and dug-outs because there was no housing. when they woke up in the morning, they often found their bedding covered with sand and snow. their drinking water was melted from ice and snow.

when ningsia's first open-cut mine was being built on a mountain 2,000 metres above sea level, there was no hoist or other machinery to carry the huge power shovel uphill. the workers refused to bow before difficulties. they dismantled the shovel and carried the parts up on their shoulders and then put them together on the spot. they carried 200 tons of explosives up the mountain, and set off powerful charges. in a little more than one year, they stripped 1,100,000 cubic metres of rock above the coal seam and began extracting coal.

all-out support from many old industrial bases made it possible to build all big and medium-sized enterprises in a fairly short time. the no. 3 northwest mining equipment plant had more than 200 cadres, workers and technicians and part of its equipment from other places when it was being built. this enabled the plant to turn out its first batch of products a month after the arrival of its workers. varieties increased to eight the following year. now coal mining equipment is in serial production. part of it go to other places.

many medium-sized and small enterprises were built in 1958 by using local material and manpower. but interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden

traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line held up progress. these enterprises did not develop until the great proletarian cultural revolution when liu shao-chi's line was denounced by the workers, and the enthusiasm of the masses in factories, mines, neighbourhoods and schools was brought into play. there was a drive to build factories with indigenous methods. a small iron smelting plant with two small blast furnaces was built in a very short time by a dozen units working in socialist co-operation. the workers and cadres of the plant went up the mountains to search for iron ore themselves. now two blast furnaces are in operation. the plant last year fulfilled its annual production plan three months ahead of schedule. the pig iron the plant produces is used for making farm machines and other local industrial output. with the help of workers, a number of "may 7" cadre-school students succeeded in turning out carbon products after dozens of experiments. they started the work in a three-room workshop made of straw mats. even housewives lent a hand. a neighbourhood steel-wire brush workshop was set up by housewives, who turned out more than 30 kinds of brushes from discarded material for the coal mines and other industries.

"it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." under the guidance of this brilliant teaching of chairman mao's, 109 indigenous industrial enterprises have sprung up in the city over the past two years, adding more than one hundred new products.

construction of shihchuishan shows the great unity between people of hui and han nationalities. the people fought in unity, learning from and helping each other under chairman mao's revolutionary line and nationality policy. growing numbers of workers, cadres and engineers and technicians of hui nationality came to the fore.

a young hui miner named chen chih-kuei is from the liupan mountain area. soon after he came to the mines, he made friends with kou chin-teh, a veteran han miner from the tatung coal mines. the veteran miner felt happy to see so many young miners of hui nationality. he told chen chih-teh of the miserable life the miners lived in the old society and together they discussed the progress in socialist construction after liberation. he unreservedly imparted his skill and helped the young miner grow politically and technically. under the leadership of the party, chen chih-kuei matured rapidly in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. now he and the veteran han miner are leading a mining team, which has achieved one success after another in grasping revolution and promoting production.

veteran workers from the autonomous regional fuel and chemical bureau and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army stationed in the mines joined the miners in building a pair of vertical shafts towers. something went wrong with a heavy machine part on a tower as a result of a rain storm one night. a p.l.a. fighter on the work platform clambered up the 40-metre high sliding platform to fix it to ensure the safety of the hui and han workers below.

the complicated geological formation with crissing faults created great difficulty in extraction to the no. 3 mine of the no. 2 administrative bureau. a big fault once cut across the bottom of a workface. the miners decided to open a gallery above the fault. all the young miners vied to climb a human ladder to do the job. an old hui miner said to the hui and han young people: "it's dangerous. let me go." so saying, he took up an electric drill and climbed the human ladder. he did the work well in close co-operation of his workmates. the mine soon reached its designed capacity thanks to the unity in struggle between the hui and han cadres, miners, engineers and technicians. it fulfilled its 1971 annual production plan 51 days ahead of time. coal output exceeded the designed level by over 14 per cent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Chancellor Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Vienna, Feb. 16, 1972)

austrian federal chancellor bruno kreisky; received all members of the chinese journalists' delegation today at the federal chancellery and had a friendly conversation with them.

the delegation is led by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, with chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy head.

among those who accompanied the austrian chancellor on the occasion was fritz meznik, head of the austrian federal press and information service. chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi was also present.

earlier, minister of foreign affairs rudolf kirchschlaeger, minister of trade, commerce and industry josef staribacher and head of the austrian people's party karl schleinzer respectively met all members of the chinese delegation. the meetings proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi was also present on these occasions.

the chinese delegation arrived in vienna by air yesterday for a friendly visit to austria at the invitation of the austrian federal government after paying a friendly visit to switzerland.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Greets Central Committee of Communist Party of Brazil

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1972)

the central committee of the communist party of china, in a message today, extended its warmest greetings to the central committee of the communist party of brazil on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding and the 10th anniversary of the reorganization of the communist party of brazil. the message reads:

to the central committee of the communist party of brazil,

dear comrades:

the central committee of the communist party of china, on behalf of all chinese communists and the people of china, extends its warmest greetings to the communist party of brazil and the brazilian people on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding and the 10th anniversary of the reorganization of the glorious communist party of brazil.

for the last fifty years, the brilliant communists of brazil have fought heroically and wave upon wave for the liberation of the brazilian people and waged an irreconcilable struggle against opportunism of various descriptions. since 1962 in particular when the marxist-leninists of the party broke with the revisionist clique and reorganized the communist party of brazil, they have strived to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution of the country and scored important successes in their revolutionary struggle. we are rejoiced and inspired by each and every success of the fraternal communist party of brazil.

the communist party of china and the chinese people, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, resolutely support the communist party of brazil in its struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries at home. the fighting unity and friendship forged between our two parties and between our two peoples in the great struggle against their common enemies will surely be consolidated and develop with each passing day.

long live the glorious communist party of brazil exclamation

long live the invincible marxism-leninism exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of china

february 17, 1972

CHINA AND CUBA

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

a delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by chin li-sheng left peking for havana by air today to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the cuban science academy at the invitation of the academy.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including wu yu-hsun, hao meng-pi, wu fan-wu, hou teh-feng, chang yun-chih and pan chun.

also present at the airport were mrs. jesus barreiro gonzalez, wife of cuban ambassador to china, and alfonso fraga perez, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking.

Cuban Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

the cuban trade delegation led by ismael bello rios, director of the cuban ministry of foreign trade, left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang jun-sheng and wu fan-wu. justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the cuban embassy in peking, were present.

pai hsiang-kuo and chou hua-min, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, met all members of the delegation prior to its departure. cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez was present on the occasion.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Supports PRG RSVN Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcasts an editorial today expressing firm support for the february 2, 1972 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and denouncing nixon's so-called "eight-point peace plan".

the editorial points out, "u.s. imperialism has suffered an ignominious defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam and is on the horns of a dilemma both at home and abroad. but unreconciled to its defeat, it steps up its war 'vietnamization' policy in an attempt to realize its plot to enslave the south vietnamese people. the so-called 'eight-point peace plan' dished up by nixon on january 25 is a self-exposure by u.s. imperialism of its pursuance of this plot. it also reveals its weakness and frantic struggle."

the so-called "eight-point peace plan" of nixon, the editorial adds, is in essence a plan to step up the war "vietnamization" policy and a neo-colonialist plan to perpetuate the u.s. imperialist occupation of south viet nam.

it says, "the heroic vietnamese people have won a great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. at present, the vietnamese people are closing their ranks and advancing triumphantly. clinging to its aggressive war, u.s. imperialism is bound to receive severer punishment by the vietnamese people and suffer a more dismal defeat."

the malayan people, it says finally, have consistently given firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and regarded all the victories won by the vietnamese people in their struggle as their own. the malayan people are convinced that the vietnamese people closely united with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples, persisting in and stepping up the fight, will certainly defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and win final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Napalese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva, king of nepal, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of the nepalese national day. the message reads:

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva,
king of nepal,

kathmandu

on the occasion of the national day of the kingdom of nepal, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, warm congratulations to your majesty and to the government of the kingdom of nepal and the nepalese people.

the government of the kingdom of nepal has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and waged unremitting struggles to resist foreign aggression and interference; for this the chinese government and people express their great admiration. i sincerely wish that, under your majesty's leadership, the government and people of the kingdom of nepal will achieve new and still greater successes along their road of advance.

china and nepal are close neighbours, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. i am deeply convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal will grow stronger and develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic
of china
peking, february 17, 1972

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Netherlands Gives Reception for Netherlands Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

li mao-lai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the charge d'affaires of the people's republic of china in the netherlands, gave a reception in hague on the evening of february 14 in honour of the netherlands economic mission which returned to the netherlands recently after its visit to china, according to a report from hague.

sidnay j. van den bergh, head, j.h. wijsman, deputy head, of the mission, and its members were present at the reception.

present also at the reception were: th. m. p. klaussacting, director of eastern affairs division of the foreign ministry of the netherlands, and r. verhagen, director of foreign economic relations of the ministry of economic affairs of the netherlands.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Reception in Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 16, 1972)

chiao jo-ju, chinese ambassador to peru, and chuang pu-sheng, head of the chinese exhibition delegation, gave a reception this evening for the opening here of the exhibition on the achievements in economic construction of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were jorge fernandez maldonado, minister of energy and mines, alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, ramon arrespide mejia, minister of housing, and other high-ranking government officials and prominent figures in the commercial circles of peru.

diplomats and leading members of commercial missions of some other countries were also among the guests.

representatives of overseas chinese in peru were also present.

the guests and hosts exchanged toasts to the strengthening and development of the ties of friendship between china and peru. the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Economic Exhibition Opens in Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 16, 1972)

the exhibition on the achievements in economic construction of the people's republic of china opened here today.

the opening ceremony was attended by jorge fernandez maldonado, minister of energy and mines, javier tantalean vanini, minister of fishery, alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, eduardo dibos chappuis, mayor of lima, juan jose calle, sub-secretary for foreign policy of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking government officials and prominent figures in the commercial and other circles.

diplomatic envoys and leading members of foreign commercial missions also attended the ceremony.

present were representatives of chinese residents in peru.

chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu was also present on the occasion.

minister alberto jimenez de lucio cut the ribbon for the opening of the exhibition.

both head of the chinese exhibition delegation chuang pu-sheng and minister alberto jimenez de lucio, addressed the ceremony.

chuang pu-sheng expressed his gratitude to the departments concerned of the peruvian government and the peruvian people for the help they rendered in preparations for the exhibition. he warmly praised the heroic and unremitting struggle waged by the peruvian people. he said, "over the recent years, the peruvian government headed by president juan velasco alvarado has waged a resolute struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in defence of the 200-nautical mile territorial waters and ocean resources, and for the development of national economy. the chinese people admire and are happy about every victory of yours."

he said that the exhibition will enhance the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples, and will promote the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

alberto jimenez de lucio pointed out in his speech that this first chinese economic exhibition in peru will further strengthen the trade relations between the two countries.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the opening ceremony.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Women's Speed-Skating Team Leaves Peking for Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1972)

a chinese women's speed-skating team led by liu yu-tseng left peking for europe by air this morning to take part in the world sprint speed-skating championships in sweden and the world women's speed-skating championships in the netherlands.

the four speed-skaters of the team are chiang yu-feng, tien tsai-lien, pu ying-shu and liu li-chin, and the coach is shih chih-hsin.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, pai ping, yu hui-min, chien ta-yueh and tsou po-hsien, and chinese sportsmen of various events.

diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy and the office of the dutch charge d'affaires in china were present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Switzerland for Vienna

(NCNA-English Zurich, Feb. 15, 1972)

the chinese journalists' delegation left here for vienna, austria today after concluding its friendly visit to switzerland.

the head of the delegation is teng kang, deputy director of hsinhua news agency. its deputy head is chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the delegation was seen off at zurich airport by deno sceonlle, deputy head of protocol of the swiss federal political department.

the delegation left berne this morning. it was seen off at the airport by peter erni, chief of the information service of the federal (political) foreign department. it was also seen off by chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland.

during the visit in switzerland, the delegation was received hospitably and warmly by the swiss government, press and trade circles and the swiss people.

accompanied by responsible people concerned, the chinese journalists' delegation visited some telegraphic and television buildings, some industrial enterprises, a training base of the air force and universities.

the delegation also visited in geneva headquarters of the international committee of the red cross and met its president marcel naville.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Senegal Creates Restricted Fishing Zone Beyond Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1972)

the senegalese government decided yesterday to create a restricted fishing zone stretching 110 nautical miles beyond its territorial waters, according to a dakar report. senegal extended its territorial waters to 12 nautical miles in february 1970.

senegalese information minister ousmane camara stated at a press conference that the aim of the restricted fishing zone was to halt the pillage of senegalese fishery resources by foreign fleets. he said, "the adoption of this measure is to protect senegal's fish stocks from being menaced by the increasing number of ever better equipped foreign fleets. this also means the extension of state sovereignty over marine resources in the entire continental shelf where sovereignty has already been exercised over natural resources."

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IDEOLOGICAL REMOLDING

Strengthen Line Education and Do Well in Changing Students' Thinking

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Chemical Engineering College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 13, 1972)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience," we recruited a number of new students on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements in Kwangtung Province in November 1970. How should we train this group of new students? Should ideological and political education be tackled as the key link? At first, we were not unanimous in our understanding. Through repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "All that a school works for is aimed at remolding students' thinking" and his teaching for youths, "It is imperative to strengthen ideological and political work," we gradually came to understand that we must at all times doggedly persist in tackling the fundamental problem of whom to serve and whom to study for, with education in the Party's basic line taken as the focus. Only in this way can we stimulate a fundamental change in the students' world outlook.

Shatter the Idea of Being "Originally Red" and Foster That of Continuous Revolution

After entering the college, quite a good part of the worker-peasant-soldier students developed the idea of being "originally red." Some lacked an adequate understanding of why politically they must receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers and ideologically keep on remolding their world outlook.

To counter this problem, we combined a self-education anti-arrogance and anti-complacency campaign with relatively systematic education in the Party's basic line for students, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "education in ideology and political line must be conducted" throughout the Party. Meanwhile, focusing on the more controversal point among students about "transformation or non-transformation," we studied the Party's basic line and criticized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. Through such a means of education, the students were made to realize that in the historical period of socialism there would always exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle and that social class struggle could inevitably be reflected in people's minds. Therefore, an ideological "change" was to be treated in absolute terms and a non-change in relative terms, the point being in which direction a change would take place. To grasp the initiative in a "change" was to see the direction in trivial things, see politics in everyday life and see a qualitative change in a quantitative change.

We also invited poor and lower-middle peasants seized with bitter memories and hatred to give reports comparing the past bitterness with the present sweetness. Students were aroused to write family histories and contribute to a collection of family history works in an exhibition. Class education was the aim. In practicing the open-door approach toward schooling, students were organized to learn from workers, peasants and soldiers and receive re-education from them. Some students said, "In learning from the workers and peasants, we take a look at ourselves and see the ideological gaps that exist between us and the workers and peasants." Many students criticized the "originally red" idea of "living in a new society and growing under the red banner and thus requiring no further process of remolding." They realized that "a good family background is no substitute for one's own ideological revolutionization" and that there is such a thing as getting red only through transformation and no such thing as being originally red. Thus, consciousness in the transformation of world outlook was considerably enhanced.

In teaching students to rid themselves of the "originally red" idea, we came to understand that for worker-peasant-soldier students with a good family background, a simple class feeling was no substitute for their line-struggle consciousness; that raised under the red banner and hailing from among workers, peasants and soldiers, they must still learn from workers, peasants and soldiers; that hailing from the forefront of the three major revolutionary campaigns, they must still return to the midst of the three major revolutionary movements. Only in this way could they carry on the revolutionary traditions of the old generation and maintain the true features of the laboring people to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Shatter the "Purely Professional" Viewpoint and Foster the Idea of Placing Politics in Command

After entering the college, a small number of students laid stress on filling the bill through pursuit of a special skill in one particular field,

where the vocational problem was concerned. To solve the problem of whom to study for and whom to serve, the teachers and students of the cement industry sector went down to Nanhai Cement Works to carry out an educational revolution. The students studied Chairman Mao's works along with workers. The master workers developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death as they braved high temperatures to enter a vertical vault to effect major repairs. The miracle of carrying out repairs in the heat of a vault was worked. This gave the students profound education. Some students said, "Getting stained by the dust of cement is nothing horrible. What is dreadful is getting touched with the stain of bourgeois thinking." Everyone further criticized such sinister trash as "knowledge is one's own asset," "technique first," etc., spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. The students were made to understand further that "the question of whom to serve was a fundamental problem and a problem of principle." Thus, they consciously put a firm and correct political orientation in the first place and were determined to give their all to the study of the cement industry to help the building of the socialist motherland and the world revolution. With a deep understanding acquired, they said, "To fill the bill in this technical field or that, we cannot achieve more than if we fill the bill in the revolutionary field."

How to handle properly the difficulties involved in vocational studies is another problem encountered in the handling of the relations between politics and vocational studies. As they went further along in the study of vocational skills, some students encountered a large host of difficulties in the process. How to solve such a contradiction. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul," we first lay emphasis on ideologically helping students to foster the idea of studying for the revolution and cultivate a rugged will to triumph over difficulties.

A certain student at first considered himself "unintelligent" and not college material. Through unfolding ideological and political line education and combining a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign with the penetrating criticism of idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, he was enabled to raise his consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. He came to understand that his low cultural standard was a result of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line being in command and that his being able to attend college today was a result of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line rising in triumph. If we worker-peasant-soldier students should "beat a retreat" on encountering the least difficulty, would it not mean our giving up our hard-won position? Thereafter, he treated the difficulties encountered in study from the high plane of defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and applied himself to assiduous study. With the help of teachers and fellow students, he finished primary mathematics and is now learning calculus.

Experience and lessons, positive as well as negative, in the handling of relations between politics and vocational skills make us further understand that while noting a main tendency, we must also take note of another tendency that might lie hidden beneath. In criticizing the purely professional viewpoint, we must be mindful of not dampening students'

revolutionary enthusiasm for acquiring vocational knowledge. When students show the first hint of neglect of politics in attending a vocational class, we must insist on positive education. Where the vocational study effort suffers because of excessive social activities or improper work arrangements, we must seek a timely rectification. If difficulties are encountered by students in a specialized course, we must combine strengthened concrete tutorship with ideological help. Only in this way can we enable the students to make continuous progress politically and achieve continuous new heights vocationally.

Teach Students To Handle Properly the Relations Involving "College-Attending, College-Management and College-Reformation"

To attend college, manage the college and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to its reformation is a glorious task entrusted by the Party and the people to the worker-peasant-soldier students. Their minds predominated by the whole situation and their feet firmly planted on the ground at their work posts, the worker-peasant-soldier students give full play to their role in "college-attending, college-management and college-reformation." But there were also some students who started out with only a hazy understanding of the relations involving "attendance, management, and reformation." Their one thought was to attend college. Management and reformation never entered their minds. To them, proper management was difficult because of a low cultural level, and, management impossible, because of unfamiliarity with conditions. They were also unwilling to get involved in management lest they should suffer in their vocational studies. To counter such ideological thinking and understanding, we sought an ideological remolding of students with emphasis on the following several aspects:

(1) To give students education in the history of struggle between two classes and two lines in the cultural-educational field; organize them to expose and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' crime of pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line and condemn the old college's way of excluding, oppressing and corrupting the worker-peasant folk; guide them to an understanding of the relations between college-management and reformation and proper college attendance through setting forth the facts of class struggle in teaching, in order to raise consciousness of "attendance, management and reformation."

(2) To organize students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's educational revolutionary thinking and the Party's policy toward intellectuals and guide them in combining college management with control over the orientation, the line and the policy and rendering energetic help to teachers in the remolding of their world outlook.

(3) To guide students in the transformation of the subjective world and a continuous elevation of political consciousness in the practice of "attendance, management and reformation."

The process of arousing students' enthusiasm for attendance, management and reformation" is one of increasing their line-struggle consciousness. Given the resolution and enthusiasm in "attendance, management and reformation," the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students must still be given correct guidance in accordance with the Party's line and policy.

A mathematics teacher in the paper-making major was very keen on teaching. But he lectured in very abstract terms and the students felt dissatisfied. Later, several students voluntarily joined this teacher in studying Chairman Mao's works and analyzing the cause of poor teaching. It was traced to the teacher's failure to associate the targets of his teaching with investigation, study and analysis. With the problem pinpointed, this teacher voluntarily lived with the students. He aimed at knowing them, understanding them, feeling what they felt in terms of priorities and helping satisfy their needs. For lectures given in image-evoking language known to students in the paper-making field, he won high praise from the students. In summing up experience in "attendance, management and reformation," the students in this major said with a deep understanding, "Only by linking college management with control over the orientation, the line and the remolding of the teachers' world outlook can we firmly and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line."

"The line is the key and the guide to our goals." Hereafter, we must further study the Party's basic line, conduct penetrating ideological and political line education, carry the struggle in the ideological-political field through to the end, and fulfill better the glorious task of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause as entrusted to us by the Party and the people.

* * *

EDUCATION FOR WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students Guided Toward Emphasis on Theoretical Studies on the Basis of Practice By Some Departments and Specialties of the Kirin University

- Relatively satisfactory results achieved through conscientious study and repeated practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 13, 1972)

(Dispatch by Our Own Correspondent) In the course of teaching, some departments and specialties of Kirin University have led the worker-peasant-soldier students to emphasize the study of theory on the basis of practice. Relatively satisfactory results are achieved in study.

Practice of the Three Major Revolutionary Movements Taken As a Basis

To stress the study of theory on the basis of practice, we must first solve the problem of whether the worker-peasant-soldier students are to get involved in practice and how should they set about it. At first, it was suggested that coming as they did from the three major revolutionary movements, the worker-peasant-soldier students needed no practice and nothing but theoretical knowledge. The great majority of comrades took issue with such a view. They made an analysis of study conditions in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge--this goes on continuously in an endless cycle, and, with each cycle, practice and knowledge reach a more advanced level." It was held that practical experience of the workers, peasants and soldiers was no substitute for practice in educational revolution where there still remained the problem of broadening the basis for practice and putting in a more typical form circumstances and conditions of practice. With awareness unified, everyone showed relative consciousness in social practice.

At this time, there appeared another problem. It was whether before social practice, the worker-peasant-soldier students should get armed with fundamental theoretical knowledge. Some comrades opined that to make students participate in practical activities consciously and with a purpose in mind, we must first impart to students the fundamental knowledge and fundamental concepts of the relevant specialties. Some comrades assumed a doubtful or dissenting attitude toward this. After study and discussion and a course of practice, everyone came to understand clearly that in taking up any kind of practical work, the revolutionary people must be guided by revolutionary theory. Practice for worker-peasant-soldier students was no exception. If not well prepared in that respect, the students would be reduced to a blind state in practice. Ideologically clarified, they became conscious in action.

Bringing with them their study of organic catalysis, the teachers and students in the organic catalysis specialty of the department of chemistry

went to Kirin Calcium Carbide Factory. After listening to a report by the master workers on the political significance of an experiment in non-mercuric catalysts and on two-line struggle, they first let the teachers involved in scientific experiments here impart fundamental knowledge about the relevant principles of catalysis and non-mercuric catalysts. Then the master workers were allowed to lead the students in a process of personal operation. The students were given a very quick grasp of production processes. Knowledge gained was put into application. The process of work goes hand in hand with a process of thinking. Favorable conditions are provided for systematic and penetrating theoretical construction.

Before leading students in a look into the class struggle in factories and rural areas, the Chinese language and philosophy departments associated practice with lectures to impart some fundamental knowledge in the philosophical and literary fields. Thus, in practical struggle, the students were conscious in action and guided by a clear-cut goal. Relatively satisfactory results were achieved in study.

Closely Associate Practice with Assiduous Study of Theory

The Party organizations and revolutionary teachers of several departments of Kirin University including the semi-conductor department led the worker-peasant-soldier students in an assiduous study of systematic theory on the basis of practice. Approach to the study of theory by students of the semi-conductor department boils down to the following:

(1) To select several typical links in the technological process and line up lessons in a planned manner for students who found time in between production or through the rearrangement of work shifts;

(2) To dissect typical products or typical equipment and combine operation with illustration and concentrate and sum up finally at the classroom all that had been found out and elevate same to the level of general principle;

(3) To unearth new problems and seek new experience in production to round out the curriculum and change the old teaching system.

In this way, they learned the elements of common equipment, the enlargement of transistors and such features as electric current, voltage and the operation of the switch. The students received quite systematic theoretical knowledge. In the old college, such principles as the above were presented in an isolated and abstract way, chapter by chapter, section by section. The students learned only some hollow and isolated formulas. They were liable to forget the first part as they moved onto the second. Now, on the basis of typical technological processes, these principles are organically merged and repeatedly studied on an increasingly advanced level, from the special to the general, and again from the general to the special. Students were enabled to grasp relatively complete specialized knowledge in a short period.

Those in the philosophy department went to join the educational revolution practice team of the Kirin Fats Factory. In light of the reality of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign in the factory, they passed questions and studied theory. The factory was an advanced one which started an enterprise by relying on its own resources and fighting amidst hardship. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the leadership of the factory raised this question: The fats factory follows the right road but can it follow the right road forever without wavering? The teachers and students of the philosophy department brought the problem to the high plane of philosophy for understanding. They wanted to find out whether in the fats factory contradiction-related struggle now still existed or would in the days to come, where the problem of what road to follow was concerned, or whether a change was likely to come about. With this problem as the focus, they took a lesson in dialectics.

In the midst of the vigorous growth of the fats factory, there appeared struggle involving various contradictions. They criticized the "idea of appeasement in struggle" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" by reinforcing dialectical realities with things in their own right. The teachers also led the students to read the chapter on dialectics in Engels' "Anti-Dühring," and associated the reality of struggle with an enlightening lecture. In the midst of lecturing, students were continuously encouraged to ponder problems such as what were the fundamental laws of dialectics, how these laws were created, and so on. Then Lenin's "Talk on Dialectics" was taken up and the differences between Hegel's idealist dialectics and Marx's materialistic dialectics were explained. Meanwhile, such works as Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" were studied and the development of Chairman Mao's dialectics explained. Thus, while involved in realistic struggle in the factory, the students completed the course in dialectics in a relatively systematic manner.

Practice of this college shows that to stress the study of theory on the basis of practice, we must also provide necessary classroom teaching by making the fullest use of a school's factory, laboratory, appliances, pictorials and other facilities. Some social and natural phenomena must be put in abstract terms and standardized or analyzed and summed up, or put through some other processes before they can be seen, discerned and comprehended by people. All this can take place only in a classroom or in the laboratory. After a spell spent in the factory or in the countryside, the teachers and students of this college all returned to the college for a period of instruction, and were mindful of linking theory with practice.

Seek Repeated Practice and a Summing-Up and Higher Level

The process of stressing the study of theory on the basis of practice is marked by a series of repetitions of practice-theory-and-practice. But generally speaking, the completion of a specialized course is accompanied by a further process of practice and a summing-up to seek a higher level.

Those of the semi-conductor department went to join the educational revolution practice team of a certain factory. After studying theory for a period, the teachers and students led by master workers personally took part in the battle to raise the finished product percentage of boron-expansion powders (硼扩散). The students were enabled to consolidate their theoretical knowledge. The students of the philosophy department combined study with an effort to teach workers philosophy and apply philosophical principles to solving practical problems of the factory together with the workers. This imposed a more exacting demand on the students' study effort. To clarify principles and acquire the ability to apply philosophical principles to the solution of one or two practical problems, they must study conscientiously, made penetrating investigations and studies and subjected problems to a painful process of thinking.

Every student must sum up his assignments in every specialized course taken. At the later stage of study in the fats factory, those of the philosophy department invited the leadership of the factory to select four subjects in light of the practical struggle of the factory. Under teachers' guidance, the students wrote four articles on the relevant subjects. This helped serve the realistic struggle of the factory. Students were also given the benefit of a test in what they had achieved in study. In summing up the results of study, every student of the chemistry department and semi-conductor department wrote a summing-up report on study assignments. The great majority of students were capable of sorting out in a systematic manner the knowledge they had gained in such a period of study, or cracking a hard nut and solving a problem to reach a certain level combining practice with theory.

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OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Promote Industrial Hygiene and Improve the Workers' Health

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1972)

The Kansu Metallurgy Company is a complex that covers everything from mining to metal refining. Before the great cultural revolution, under the influence of such counter-revolutionary revisionist line as "production comes first" and "placing profits in command" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i no serious effort was made on the prevention and cure of occupational diseases which endangered the body and health of the workers. Since the setting up of the revolutionary committee in the company, it has in accordance with the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao regarded the promotion of industrial hygiene as an important part of the content of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the company, organized the masses to study over again Chairman Mao's directives on health work and actively led them in unfolding prevention and cure work.

In industrial hygiene work our company first began by implementing the policy of "put prevention first" and relying on the masses to launch mass activities for preventing dust and guarding against toxicity.

The density of dust in the open strip mine of the company was rather high, and when the electric shovel was in operation, dust particles would fly about and affect the health of the miners. In the past some of the people thought that "the condition of the mine is particular" and "there is no way of reducing dust in an open strip mine." During the great cultural revolution the revolutionary committee of the company organized three-in-one combination teams consisting of safety, health and technical personnel and sent them deep into the scene of action, to labor, study and investigate together with the masses, and on the basis of their views constantly carried out improvements on the dust prevention attachments to the electric shovel.

At the beginning they used a water cart for sprinkling water over the working area to reduce dust. In that way each set of electric shovel required a water cart, and the water sprinkled could only moisten the surface of the working area but the greater amount would be lost down the slope of the working area, so when the electric shovel continued its operation dust would still fly.

Later, centralizing the wisdom of the of the masses and taking advantage of the existing condition of the mine, they repaired a set of old pumps and successfully trial produced with some waste pipes a spray blower to reduce dust for the electric shovel which greatly lowered the density of dust particles and basically solved the "long existing big trouble" problem of preventing dust in the mine.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is imperatuve to grasp typical cases well" the Party committee and the revolutionary committee

of the company held an on-the-spot meeting at the open strip mine, organized units concerned for study visits and further mobilized the masses to carry out dust and toxicity prevention well. The various units taking expedient measures to suit local conditions and drawing materials locally, made equipment for reducing dust with their hands and in succession produced such products as compressed air water cannon and hydraulic fans which greatly reduced the threat of dust.

With respect to guarding against harmful gas the various factories and workshops concerned have also adopted a series of effective measures. In the past owing to the fact that the degree of sealing of equipment in a workshop belonging to the pharmaceutical plant was rather poor, harmful gases inimical to the constitution and health of the people were able to escape at times. They mobilized the masses and beginning with indigenous method made innovations in the craft and equipment and improved the ventilation. At the same time by maintaining closely sealed operation they devised new equipment, in only slightly more than two months which enabled the density of harmful gases in the room to be greatly lowered, basically eliminated the phenomenon of toxicity among the workers and more than doubled the work rate.

In the development of health work the various factories of the company, in accordance with Chairman Mao's materialist dialectical concept of "one divides into two" have correctly handled the relationship between "harmful" and "useful" and in the past several years made full use of waste gases, waste fluids and slags to extract ten types of products for the state. The pharmaceutical plant had a kind of waste gas which daily escaped in great volume out of the chimney. After repeated investigation and experiments by the workers a kind of new product was eventually trial produced successfully from the waste gas which not only increased production but also reduced the threat of gas harmful to the health of the workers.

While actively carrying out prevention work well, the company has also adopted various effective methods to strengthen medical treatment work on occupational diseases and succeeded in linking up prevention with cure.

Silicosis has always been a major occupational disease among metallurgical workers. Since the setting up of the revolutionary committee of the company, from May 1967 it began organizing the workers to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line and raised the activism and confidence of those afflicted as well as the medical personnel to triumph over the disease. By means of using Chinese medical treatment in conjunction with foreign medical treatment there has been a change for the better in the condition of the majority of patients suffering from silicosis. Their lung power is gradually returning to normal and they are able to eat and sleep better as well as to put on weight.

- The Reporting Team of the Revolutionary Committee for the Kansu Metallurgy Company

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It Is Important To Pay Attention to the Work of Prevention and Cure of Occupational Diseases

- short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1972)

How industrial hygiene and the prevention and cure of occupational diseases should be promoted is a question that merits attention. Published in this column are several reports on this matter and it is hoped that comrades in industrial and mining enterprise will read them.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "This question of 'For whom?' is fundamental, it is a question of principle." Great leader Chairman Mao has all along expressed great concern for the health of the workers and the great masses of working people. To promote industrial hygiene and the prevention and cure of occupational diseases well reflects fully the superiority of China's socialist system. In capitalist countries the capitalists treat the workers as tools for extracting profit and fundamentally care nothing about their health or their lives. The socialist system in our country is entirely different. The fundamental object of our industrial development is for the interests of the workers and working people. Because of this while developing industrial production we must at the same time actively and conscientiously prevent and cure occupational diseases directly detrimental to the health of the workers and safeguard their health.

In the work of the prevention and cure of occupational diseases we must firmly implement the policy of "put prevention first." Aside from strengthening medical treatment as well as prevention and safeguard work, more importantly we must by means of technical innovations innovate technology and equipment and improve working conditions. Practice everywhere has fully proven that this is the most active and effective prevention and is the most fundamental method for beating occupational diseases. The working people are most profoundly aware of the dangers of occupational diseases, their enthusiasm for the prevention and cure of occupational diseases is the highest and they have also practical experience in the fight against them. Many effective drugs and methods for the prevention and cure of occupational diseases have been summed up through practice by the working people together with medical personnel. Moreover carrying out technical innovations, innovating technology and equipment and improving working conditions can in no way be separated from the broad masses of workers. Only by fully mobilizing the masses can leadership at various levels in industrial and mining enterprises successfully promote industrial hygiene and the prevention and cure of occupational diseases.

* * *

Be Vanguards in Prevention and Cure of Occupational Diseases

by

Wan Ting-i (万定一), medical personnel of the antisepsis workshop of Kirin Chemical Fertilizer Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1972)

We workers of the antisepsis workshop often come into contact with lacquer paint and are more susceptible to the occupational disease of lacquer rash. The skin of the whole or part of the body would start to itch, a rash would break out and later when scratched would begin to fester and run. The malady lasts four to five days and often interferes with work. Subsequently the department concerned made improvements in the lacquer and the phenomenon of toxicity among the workers was reduced. However, there are still six or seven people whose skin is highly sensitive. This particularly holds true for comrades newly arrived at the workshop, who because of their poor adaptability, could very easily become sick. In our factory, apart from lacquer rash, there are also recurrent and prevalent diseases which affect the health of the workers.

In May 1970, our workshop held a worker medical class and four master workers including Ma Feng-ch'i and myself were assigned by the Party branch to the class and told that henceforth the task of treating lacquer rash be left to us.

Chairman Mao teaches, "This question of 'For whom?' is fundamental, it is a question of principle," we worker-doctors must first solve the problem of lacquer rash that is more harmful to the constitution of the people. With the help of medical personnel, we groped for a way and experimented over and over again. We brewed a kind of Chinese medicinal solution called Ch'ihtaku (七大七古) and applied it with cotton swabs over the inflamed parts and the scars very quickly disappeared. One young worker who was more allergic to lacquer, after being rubbed with a solution of Ch'ihtaku, not only recovered quickly from his new inflammation, but the black spots left from his former dermatitis also disappeared. Comrades whose allergy necessitated hospitalization upon using this solution also obtained excellent results. Later we carried out further experiments and by adding a suitable amount of glycerin and applying the lotion on the workers before they handled lacquer, not only greatly reduced the incidence of dermatitis but also achieved the result of prevention. At present all the more than 30 workers in this antisepsis workshop, apart from one who has shown no apparent response to the treatment, have all been cured of the disease. No longer is anyone kept from grasping revolution and stimulating production because of this disease.

In the treatment of recurring and prevalent diseases, we have made full use of the needle and herbs and actively launched mass prevention and cure activities. When an epidemic of flu broke out, in accordance with the

great policy "put prevention first" advanced by Chairman Mao, we rubbed the noses of all the people with garlic and made them drink Kuanchung (貫仲) soup which not only could prevent but also cure. In our workshop quite a number of people suffered from stomach pains. In conjunction with acupuncture we have made pills of celandine and stomach powder. We also go to the hills to dig for Chuanshanlung (穿山龙) for making wine used in the treatment of workers suffering from chronic waist and calf pain with rather gratifying results.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Extensive Development of Winter Patriotic Health Movement in Various Major Cities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 12, 1973)

Guided by Chairman Mao's great teaching "Get mobilize, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions," a winter patriotic health movement centering on the extermination of pests and elimination of diseases has been developed extensively in various major cities in China on the eve of the spring festival with outstanding results.

In the municipality of Peking, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, departmental cadres, school teachers and students as well as residents have since the middle of January thrown themselves into the winter patriotic health movement under the unified plan of the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee. They have actively taken action, carried out cleaning in a big way both inside and outside the house, taken sanitary measures and enabled the houses, courtyards and streets to be kept cleaner than ever. In just a single assault action carried out in Hsich'eng ch'ü, more than 150,000 people were mobilized, the lanes and streets were swept and kept in a sanitary condition. Nearly 2,000 cubic meters of holes and low-lying places were filled up and more than 100 puddles of stagnant water and rain water were drained. Leading members of the CCP Ch'ungwen ch'ü committee have gone many times into the basic level for investigation and study, and by summing up and popularizing the experience of Ch'ienmen Avenue in improving sanitary conditions, provided an impetus to the flourishing development of the patriotic health movement in the whole ch'ü.

Various ch'ü, hsien and units, by conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's policy "Put prevention first" have strengthened leadership over pest extermination and disease elimination work, mobilized the masses to destroy past-winter mosquitoes and flies and developed mass prevention and cure work for prevalent and common diseases in winter and spring. Tungch'eng ch'ü has organized more than 10,000 cadres, staff workers, students and residents to carry out a general fumigation of the hiding places of mosquitoes and achieved fine results.

In the winter patriotic health movement leading members of many ch'ü and hsien in the municipality of Shanghai have led cadres and gone deep into the main centers to propagate over once more Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line and do battle together with the masses. Leading members of the various neighborhoods have also gone in great numbers to work in places where difficulties are greater, examined the breeding places of mosquitoes and flies together with the masses and carried out sanitary cleaning up together. One by one propaganda groups consisting of retired workers, red guards, red young fighters and medical personnel are active in the streets. Holding slogans, carrying brooms and other sanitation tools, they defy the cold and penetrate into the lanes, streets and railway stations propagating

Chairman Mao's relevant directives on sanitation work on the one hand and clearing away rubbish on the other. Medical personnel bringing propaganda posters, pictures and object specimens hold exhibitions in streets and mobilize the masses to struggle consciously against former unhygenic habits.

Owing to the down-to-earth and concrete manner of the organization work, propaganda work has been carried out extensively and penetratingly resulting in a vigorous development of the patriotic health movement in the whole city. In cleaning up both inside and outside of houses, keeping places sanitary, destroying wintering mosquitoes and flies and carrying out activities to prevent various diseases, many stirring scenes have appeared. Prior to an assault activity for destroying wintering mosquitoes and flies Luwan ch'ü has mobilized the masses to carry out investigation on an extensive scale, and when the assault began, pinpointing the cellars, empty houses, bathrooms and warehouses and such main points that are dark, damp and sheltered from wind, they have targets to aim at in their battle, destroy many mosquitoes and deal with the breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae.

In developing the winter patriotic health movement for the extermination of pests and elimination of disease, the municipality of Tientsin has closely linked carrying out sanitary measures in a big way and destroying the "four pests" together with beautifying the city and sweeping rubbish from the street. Recently it held in succession two citywide sanitary assault activities, had its residents do more than 600,000 man-day of work, cleaned up more than 1,200 main points and enabled the sanitary aspect to take on a new look. Medical and health departments at various levels in the municipality have conscientiously implemented the policy of "Put prevention first" and recently sent 50 percent of the medical personnel, who together with the medical personnel of mass prevention stations and factories, deep into factories and workshops, countryside, streets and schools to carry out mass prevention and cure of prevalent and common diseases and to conduct general inspection and treatment. The broad masses of medical personnel by mobilizing the masses to gather and take Chinese herbal medicine, have given preventive dosages to more than 1,000,000 people which enabled the incidence of prevalent and common diseases in winter time to be drastically reduced compared with that of the corresponding period last year and effectively safeguarded the health of the people.

Since the advent of winter, patriotic health assault activities have been universally carried out in such cities as Shenyang, Wuhan, Canton, Sian and Chengtu. In a recent assault activity Shenyang has done more than 150,000 man-days of work, clearned away various types of rubbish totalling 6,000 tons, filled in more than 4,000 holes and low-lying places, cleaned more than 2,000 sewers and ditches and by means of that enabled streets to be kept clean.

In developing the winter patriotic health movement, the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee has paid attention to using advanced typical examples to give impetus to work. They first held an on-the-spot experience exchange meeting in the Wuhan No. 2 Textile Mill. At the same time leading persons at various levels have also personally conducted work

at various points in great numbers, popularized the advanced experience and enabled an upsurge in patriotic health movement to be quickly formed throughout the city.

Leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the municipality of Canton in this patriotic health movement, persisting in going deep into the frontline to battle alongside the broad masses, have caused an upsurge to appear in which every home is being mobilized and everyone is giving a hand to sanitary measures in a big way as well as actively helping to prevent and cure diseases. The broad masses of Chengtu and Sian are also taking action and have actively destroyed the "four pests," cleaned household utensils, cleared sewers, removed rubbish and enabled a prominent change to take place in the sanitary aspect of these cities.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese PLA Units Launch Drive to Support Government and Cherish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1972)

commanders and fighters of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army have been carrying out extensive activities to support the government and cherish the people in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country". this has strengthened army-government and army-civilian unity and helped promote revolutionization of the army.

these activities began right after a circular was issued by the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party on unfolding a movement during the 1972 new year and spring festival to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen and to support the government and cherish the people. leading cadres at and above regimental level of the peking, shenyang, nanking, kunming and lanchow units went to companies and outposts and explained the circular. they carried on the glorious tradition of army-civilian unity and led commanders and fighters in carrying out the activities to support the government and cherish the people.

units in kwangchow, foochow, tsinan, wuhan and chengtu and the sinkiang military area command sent special groups to see how p.l.a. men observed "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention", which were formulated by chairman mao. these p.l.a. units held meetings with civilians and government officials to sum up their experience in supporting the government and cherishing the people and work out measures to that end.

commanders and fighters learned from the workers, peasants and cadres the experience in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and in raising their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. commanders and fighters of a unit visited the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill and the tientsin no. 4 cotton mill and asked veteran workers to tell how they study philosophy. they learned much from the workers. commanders and fighters of a unit stationed in kirin province went to the tungsheng production brigade of the yenpien korean autonomous chou to learn the experience of the commune members in studying chairman mao's works. the no. 2 company and the no. 2 battalion in kunming visited some industrial and farming units distinguished in learning from taching and tachai, national pace-setters in industry and agriculture, and learned from their good deeds in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies.

many p.l.a. units invited model workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres to give them an account of the excellent industrial and agricultural situation and their experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. some units sent study groups to factories, mines and rural areas to do manual labour with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants so as to learn from their high political consciousness and good style of work.

cadres and fighters of the shihmien county militia department in szechwan province made a special trip to anshunchang on the bank of the tatu river where cadres of the anshunchang people's commune told the visitors how the heroic red army forced the river during the long march, and how the local people learned from the red army by transforming their area. the militiamen joined the commune members in farm capital construction. commanders and fighters of the chengchow garrison asked veteran workers who took part in the february 7 general strike in 1923 to tell stories about the workers' struggle 49 years ago under the leadership of the communist party against imperialism and feudal warlords.

many units also sent theatrical and medical teams to give performances and medical treatment for the people in mountain villages and border areas and on islands. commanders and fighters stationed on the frontiers and along the coast had get-togethers with people of various nationalities and they talked about the revolutionary friendship forged among them in defending and building the border areas. they are determined to strengthen their joint defence and turn the motherland's frontiers and coastal areas into an impregnable bastion.

EDUCATION IN TIBET

Education in Tibet Develops Rapidly

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 18, 1972)

education in the tibet autonomous region has made rapid development over the past 20 years under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on education. the headway has been particularly big during the great proletarian cultural revolution because the emancipated serfs and slaves began to wield power over education.

education was beyond the reach of the serfs and slaves when they groaned under the reactionary feudal serfdom before liberation. the only two schools were monopolized by the reactionary local government to train clergymen and officials from among the feudal lords. exercising political, economic and cultural privileges, the serf-owner class inflicted the cruelest oppression and exploitation upon the serfs. an investigation made in 1951 showed that 95 per cent of the 580 working people toiling in five big manors were illiterate. tuochiangchi, one of the biggest agents of serf-owners in konka county, tricked more than 200 people who were illiterate into becoming his slaves.

tibet was liberated in 1951. the next year chairman mao instructed the people's liberation army units stationed there to help the local people develop economy and culture. the lhasa primary school was set up in august of 1952. this was the first school for the serfs and slaves and their children.

after the democratic reform in 1959 following the quenching of the armed rebellion staged by the reactionary clique of the upper strata headed by the dalai lama, the cruel reactionary feudal serfdom was put to an end and the people were emancipated politically and economically. this opened a new chapter in the history of education in tibet. various kinds of schools and political night schools were set up for the emancipated serfs and slaves, who were eager to learn to read and write. by 1965 the region had one institute for nationalities, one teachers' school, seven middle schools, 91 state-run primary schools and 1,879 primary schools run by the local people with state subsidy. total enrolment came to 73,600. this meant one out of 15 people was in school.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education made it possible for a handful of class enemies to usurp the leadership in a number of schools, in which they practised the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the emancipated serfs and slaves seized back that portion of power usurped by the enemies and education in tibet made a big headway.

total enrolment was 83,000 in 1971, 14 per cent more than in 1965, the peak year before the cultural revolution, and 30 times the 1958 figure. some 400 outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers of tibetan and other minority nationalities and sons and daughters of emancipated serfs not long ago left for universities and colleges in peking, shensi and other places.

experiments are being carried out by the party organizations and people in tibet in order to implement still better chairman mao's thinking on revolution in education.

the liehmai people's commune in lungtzu county is an advanced unit both in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and in running schools in line with chairman mao's teaching "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture". under the leadership of the commune party branch, the masses are mobilized in this endeavour. the commune now runs a primary school and the brigades run three others. many of their graduates have become leading members of the commune or the brigades.

the huitung middle school in the loka area provides short-term training classes for local cadres. in 1971, 82 primary school teachers and 89 barefoot doctors were trained. another 169 young people have been enrolled.

the hungchi people's commune on the sparsely-populated northern tibetan grassland runs mobile schools for the convenience of the local people. teachers make rounds of the production brigades to give lessons. all school-age children in the commune are attending school.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Big Changes in Ancient North China City

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 18, 1972)

hantan is an ancient city of more than 2,000 years on the borders of shansi, hopei, shantung and honan provinces in northern china. east of it lies the southern hopei plain, a well-known cotton producer, and on the west stand the taihang mountains which abound in coal and iron deposits.

hantan was the capital of the state of chao in the fourth century b.c. during the period of the spring and autumn warring states. as a result of imperialist aggression and the reactionary rule by the kuomintang, it dwindled into a small city of less than 30,000 people on the eve of liberation in 1949. there were only a small iron mine, a small coal mine and some smithy and weaving workshops. most of the labouring people led a life of half-farming and half-weaving.

now hantan is a thriving city with huge buildings housing iron and steel and machine-building plants. the northern part of the city, which was a desolate place with an enormous cesspool, has been turned into a textile centre with over 300,000 spindles and several thousand looms. in the western part of the city, asphalt roads and rail spurs link metallurgical and machinery plants with nearby mines. the city has many neighbourhood factories. hantan now has a dozen times as many workers as before liberation. total industrial output value in 1971 was 78 times the figure of early post-liberation days, or two and a half times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. a city that produced no iron before liberation, hantan began setting up metallurgical plants in 1958. the metallurgical industry grew during the cultural revolution. output of pig iron and steel in 1971 was 2.4 times that of 1965, and rolled steel, 14 times.

the rapid growth of industry in hantan is the result of the efforts by the local people to conscientiously implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and take china's own road of developing industry through self-reliance and hard struggle. the fushan iron mine is an example.

the iron mine has rich deposits and its ore contains 45 per cent of iron. workers, cadres and technicians of the hantan metallurgical and mining company, inspired by the general line for building socialism, climbed a peak 1,000 metres above sea level and began to open the mine in 1958. but work went slow owing to the interference and sabotage by the slavish comprador philosophy pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi.

during the cultural revolution the workers criticized the slavish comprador philosophy, "sole reliance on experts in running factories" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi. they showed greater initiative in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they proposed to the mine revolutionary committee to construct five chutes in the mine for the

transference of ore. when someone doubted whether they could do it, the workers said they would do everything to make it a success. they started with indigenous methods and learned while doing.

when the no. 4 chute was drilled to a depth of 130 metres, the drilling hole was sealed by broken rock and work stopped. the workers fixed bars on the wall of the chute and climbed down the hole to clear away the broken rock. they might fall into the pitch-dark hole any time. but they held out and after 16 hours of hard work, succeeded in clearing the hole of obstruction. with will and wisdom the workers overcame many difficulties and in seven months constructed five big chutes, each 150 to 200 metres deep with a diametre of 3.2 metres, enabling the iron mine with an annual output of 4,000,000 tons to go into operation.

another example is how miners at the wangfeng coal mine conquered lime rock of the ordovician period.

although the mine had been worked for more than 20 years, 60 per cent of its deposits still remained untouched. but there was a 600-metre-thick layer of lime rock of the ordovician period beneath the unopened coal seams. this rock contains copious water that would gush out at 3,800 tons per hour. if the coal seams were mined, the water would burst out and drown the mine. bourgeois specialists in the past defined the area as forbidden zone and prevented it from being mined.

the workers and technicians studied chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and were determined to conquer the "underground river" and extract the coal.

led by the mine party committee and with the help of the coal mining research institute, the workers, cadres and technicians made investigations and study of the underground conditions. they bored 28 holes and examined 340 samples of water and finally got to the core of the problem. then they adopted proper methods and mined the coal above the rock of the ordovician period.

hantan now has a hundred big, medium-sized and small machinery plants, which turn out complete sets of equipment. many small plants have grown into big ones through self-reliance.

fourteen years ago, a smithy co-operative was expanded into a petro-chemical machinery plant. at that time, it had only a few heating furnaces and vices and an old shaper. now, it is equipped with a 1,500-ton hydraulic press and about one hundred precision machine tools. one-third of the equipment was made by the workers themselves. the plant turned out 500 varieties of products in 1971. equipment is being installed in a newly-built huge foundry workshop while the construction of a large processing workshop that houses 300 machine tools has just been completed.

the city's growing industry gives agriculture powerful support. last year it supplied nearby rural people's communes with large numbers of farm machines and implements, including tractors, well-sinking equipment, motors, pumps and transformers. the factories also helped the communes train over 1,000 technicians. as a result, most of the villages in the region have mechanized

irrigation and the processing of farm and side-line produce. the commune members also do their best to support the city's construction. convoys of carts and trucks can be seen carrying grain, cotton, vegetables and building materials to the city.

the city area of hantan has been greatly expanded in the past 22 years. the more than 20 new broad asphalt roads are all lined with shade trees. beyond the trees stand handsome blocks for workers. there are shops, cinemas, theatres and workers' clubs. secondary education is universal and the enrolment of middle schools is 26 times the pre-liberation figure. more than 30 hospitals are in service, and the workers enjoy free medical treatment. before liberation the city had only three poorly-equipped clinics.

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WORKER HERO

"Iron Man's Spirit" Spreads in Yumen Oilfield

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 19, 1972)

a mass campaign to learn from the tacking oilfield is developing in the yumen oilfield, china's first petroleum centre. the workers, cadres and technicians in this northwest china oilfield take as their example wang chin-hsi of the tacking oilfield, known as "iron man", a vanguard fighter of the chinese working class. they make a serious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and try to revolutionize themselves ideologically. as a result, a contingent of workers of the "iron man" type is maturing.

acting on chairman mao's revolutionary line

chou shih-ming, deputy director of the yumen production headquarters, formerly secretary of a work team party branch came as a driller when he was demobilized from the army in 1959. son of poor peasants, he has over more than a decade made a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line. he is a vanguard fighter during all revolutionary struggles as a communist party member should be.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents whipped up a vicious trend in 1961 to hold back industrial development amid the anti-china outcries of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. one day chou shih-ming, then acting secretary of a drilling team party branch, was notified that his team was to be reduced and arrangements made for 22 workers to go home. he pondered: "chairman mao wants us to work hard to develop our socialist industry. but now we are told to send away workers to hold back the development of our oilfield. doesn't this mean undermining socialism?" he concluded that it was a wrong decision and should not be carried out. he

promptly organized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" and related teachings and hold discussions on whether the oilfield should be developed or held back. chou shih-ming said at a meeting: "revisionism attempts to hamper us in the supply of petroleum. if we slow down the speed of development, isn't this what the enemy wants?" inspired by his words, all present pledged to stand firm for the socialist positions against the wrong trend. led by the party branch, the workers pitched in and drilled a number of new producing wells.

chou shih-ming actively responded to chairman mao's call "grasp revolution, promote production" during the great proletarian cultural revolution. he worked on shift during the day and joined the workers in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the evening. this further raised his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. he was elected chairman of the revolutionary committee of his team and later secretary of the team party branch.

at his leading post chou shih-ming learned modestly from taching's experience and in real earnest carried out the party's line and various principles and policies. he united with the masses and pushed revolution and production forward. when irrational rules and regulations were being changed, some people in a well-drilling group of the team, influenced by anarchist ideas, suggested abolishing all rules and regulations at one stroke. chou shih-ming saw this as a manifestation of the struggle between the two lines in a new situation. while organizing the workers to study taching's experience in combining revolutionary spirit with scientific approach and in improving management of production, he aroused them to criticize the ultra-"left" idea that "regulations serve no useful purpose". this made the workers clear on the difference between rational rules and regulations and revisionist practices which held production back. the workers became clearer that an enterprise cannot be run well without proper rules and regulations, just as an army cannot win battles without discipline. thus efforts were made to revise rules and regulations and work out new ones that were necessary. this helped promote production.

output of the work team led by chou shih-ming began to drop in early 1970. he tried to find the cause by going deep among the workers. a veteran worker said: "how can we have helped going downhill since our leadership has grown complacent?"

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chou shih-ming recognized that a leading body affected by conceit and complacency could not lead the masses in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. he promptly conferred with other leading members of the party branch and they decided to conduct an open-door rectification of their work style. they encouraged the masses to criticize the leadership's conceit and complacency and its metaphysical thinking that output had reached its peak and the potential tapped to the full. this raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the necessity of continuing the revolution. the whole team worked with one heart and one mind to boost output. it was not long before the planned output was topped.

success made by self-reliance

in 1971, at the time of the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the paris commune, the workers of the paiyangho field in yumen drilled the first well with a machine they had made of old and discarded material. this was a success the workers achieved by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

as china's petroleum industry expanded, yumen had to give growing assistance to new oilfields. it transferred one-third of its personnel and two-thirds of its equipment in 1970 to other oilfields. yumen's specialized drilling teams could not serve the small paiyangho field. how then could it grow? in discussions, the workers recalled the way "iron man" wang chin-hsi worked in this field. in those days, the "iron man" had led his drilling team in setting a national record of drilling 5,000 metres in a month. his team did away with conventions and moved their derrick to a new site without dismantling it. this saved time and speeded up the work. the "iron man"'s exploits inspired the paiyangho workers. they suggested making a drilling machine by their own efforts and pledged to make their old field more productive.

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making a complete set of drilling equipment was no easy task. some people said that they should ask the state for a drilling machine. but the majority did not agree. they suggested using old and discarded material to make such a machine. led by well-repairing group leader ma shu-kun, the workers went all over the oilfield in severe cold and collected a large quantity of old and discarded materials. they succeeded in making a complete set of drilling equipment.

a specialized team usually installs the derrick. two-thirds of the group's members were inexperienced young workers and the few old workers had not tackled this job before. it was hard for them to put up a derrick as high as a nine-storeyed building. ma shu-kun led his comrades in studying chairman mao's works. this strengthened their confidence. he and several veteran workers undertook the most difficult tasks. one day, a sandstorm hit, making it hazardous to work at a high altitude. but the workers kept on. ma shu-kun took a safety belt and was the first to climb up. other comrades followed. they finished the installation in all weather and used this drilling machine to bore 14 wells in seven months. they reached their annual drilling quota ahead of schedule.

combine revolutionary spirit with scientific approach

in the office of an oil extracting team, charts with analyses of oilfield management hang under a big streamer that reads "in industry, learn from taching". they show how each oil well has performed over the years, how the pressure of the subterranean oil strata has changed as well as the measures to improve the yield and the effect. these charts show the past and present of each well and enable people to grasp in an all-round way how the oil and water flow underground and determine the laws. this provides data for managing wells and improving the oilfield.

these charts were drawn up by the workers of this team. they learned from the experience of "iron man"

wang chin-hsi and the taching workers to combine revolutionary spirit with scientific approach. based on the circumstances of its own unit, they knew things would be done poorly if they did not take a scientific approach, relied only on their enthusiasm in work and failed to get to the crux of matters. the absence of complete data was a weak link in the team. they were determined to collect complete, accurate first-hand data. they kept collecting and tabulating the oil well data of the past 20 years and more and managing the oil wells well although they were very busy with production. their experience has been popularized in various oil extracting units in the oilfield and grasped by the petroleum workers.

chairman mao teaches: "without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world." the workers at yumen take taching workers as their example in production. they work with strict scientific approach and in meticulous way. one night a worker managing oil wells discovered that the output of one well suddenly dropped. he at once went to inquire into the circumstances at the well site; after careful observation and analysis he found the oil well's natural gas pressure was rising greatly. he recalled that the workers at yumen summed up some experience in this way "the conditions underground are constantly changing. people's knowledge and work on the ground should follow the underground changes." so they started to adjust the natural gas pressure and observed how oil came out while the adjustment was made. he stayed beside the oil well more than five hours so as to determine the appropriate gas pressure and restore the oil well to its original production level.

oil did not come out normally after a well was repaired one time. maintenance workers examined the well again and again but could not find anything wrong. the workers analysed the situation and thought the oil pipes might have gone wrong. the oil well had 300 oil pipes with a combined length of 2,700 metres. in order to find the breakdown they removed the pipes and examined them one by one. but they could find nothing wrong. so they cleaned out the 300 pipes with kerosene and cotton yarn. but they still found nothing. they again made a laboratory pressure test. only then did they discover a three millimetre hole. a 6.8 metre long pipe had to be replaced in order to restore normal production. but the shortest of the pipes available as a substitute was 7.2 metres long, 40 centimetres too long. the workers went all over the three well sites despite trouble and fatigue to find a pipe the right length.

MACHINE BUILDING

China Turns Out More Mining and Metallurgical Machinery

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

china made 64 per cent more mining and metallurgical machinery this january than in january 1971. the workers, cadres and technicians in the machine-building industry implemented the principle "take steel as the key link".

equipment for tunnelling, ore dressing, sintering, coal washing, transport, iron smelting and steel rolling increased by wide margins. the output of such mining machinery as big hoists, excavators, drilling machines and ore-dressers broke the previous january record.

chairman mao's instruction "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place" has given impetus to deepening the education in ideology and political line. studying this instruction in the light of their experience, the workers realized that the machine-building industry should serve mining. preparations for this year's production started in the fourth quarter of last year. the workers in shanghai and shantung firmly grasped revolution and promoted production, and this doubled the output of mining machinery in these places compared with the corresponding period of last year. in liaoning, tientsin, honan, anhwei and kwangsi, the workers achieved their best january results.

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in planning 1972 production, the machine-building departments gave priority to the manufacture of the most urgently needed mining and metallurgical equipment for enterprises being expanded or constructed. a large amount of such equipment was sent this january to several dozen major enterprises, including the chienan, chitashan and waitoushan iron mines and the paotou, wuhan, taiyuan, anshan and capital iron and steel companies. the shenyang air compressor plant turned out a great number of big air compressors in january, fulfilling its production plan for the month six days in advance.

in line with chairman mao's teaching: "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality", the workers improved the management of enterprises, set strict quality tests and raised the quality of mining and metallurgical equipment.

SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

East China Mountain Areas Achieve New Success in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 19, 1972)

party organizations at various levels in the mountain areas of east china's chekiang province are conducting deep-going education in ideology and political line and developing the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. as a result, there are constant new achievements in socialist construction.

the average grain yield per hectare in eleven of the 24 mountain counties in the province in 1971 hit the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the grain output in other counties also increased considerably. more trees and bamboo were planted. the number of pigs raised in 12 mountain counties surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. use is being made of the mountain resources to set up iron and steel, coal, fertilizer and other small enterprises. achievements have also been made in transportation, education and medical and health work.

the mountain areas account for 70 per cent of the province's total area. the provincial party committee, the provincial revolutionary committee and the party organizations at various levels have strengthened their leadership over the mountain areas and aroused all fields to support socialist construction there. leading members of the mountain counties conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and launched the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. this strengthened their determination to build up mountain areas still better.

changshan county had little irrigation and grain yield was low. after the establishment of the new county party committee and the revolutionary committee, leading members went to 60 brigades of 14 people's communes. they joined the local cadres in studying chairman mao's instructions on building up mountain areas and helped them work out plans to learn from tachai. the county's grain output last year set a local record. the area planted to tea oil trees rose to 27,000 hectares and each family raises about three pigs, on the average. last year the county sold 500 tons of tea oil, 50,000 pigs and a large amount of side-line produce to the state.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels seriously carried out the party's line and policies in building up the mountain areas.

lishui county in the southern part of the province gave wide publicity to the party's policies, thus bringing into full play the enthusiasm of the people for socialist construction. this helped the county reap a good grain harvest last year and afforest 5,100 hectares which doubled the area planted to trees in 1965.

following the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", anchi county, a well-known bamboo-producer, developed grain production

while expanding forestry work and got good harvests of both. it has become self-sufficient in food grain starting in 1969 and in 1970 reached the target set by the national programme for agricultural development. it produced one-third of the province's bamboo and had a good grain harvest last year.

mechanization has increased with the growth of local industry run by counties and communes. every county in mountain areas has farm machinery plants. there are more than 30 county-run small plants in linan county. eighty per cent of its communes have farm tool plants and 84 per cent of the brigades have their own grain and side-line produce processing workshops. nine out of ten brigades have electricity. local industry run by the county and communes are of great help to agriculture. grain output of the county last year averaged 7.2 tons per hectare and output of industrial crops also increased.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Peking City-Wide Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

peking workers and peasants on the outskirts achieved good results in a city-wide drive to make scientific experiments and research last year. they act in line with chairman mao's teaching "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country."

in a vigorous campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution last year, peking workers put more than 10,000 technical innovations into effect, some of them reaching advanced levels. an artificial diamond drilling bit made by the workers themselves rivals the natural diamond bit. it is several times more efficient than chilled-steel shot drilling in hard geological strata. other new products successfully made and put into production included a high-precision programme control machine tool, new types of high-grade steel, a 6,000 h.p. internal combustion locomotive, and a water-cooled silicon-controlled rectifier. fluidic control, silicon-controlled rectifier, enzyme, and the new technique of processing metal without or with little metal cutting are now being widely adopted in production.

the poor and lower-middle peasants on peking's outskirts popularized a number of highly effective plant hormones and high-yielding seed strains and carried out experiments on multiple cropping and interplanting.

the mass scientific experiments were conducive to the snarp rise in industrial production in peking in 1971, and to last year's good harvest, the tenth in a row.

the deep-going education in ideology and political line has been a motive force propelling the mass scientific

experiments forward. the cadres and masses earnestly studied chairman mao's teaching "the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant". they penetratingly criticized the fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other swindlers, such as "the theory of innate mental capability", "science is mysterious" and other idealist apriorist and metaphysical viewpoints. they also criticized the conservative practice of blindly following the beaten track. all this has enabled them to make a clear distinction between what is chairman mao's revolutionary line and what is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in science and technology. the worker and peasant masses have displayed great talent and creative power in scientific experiment and research.

workers of the peking hsinhua printing house, under the leadership of the printing house party committee, denounced the erroneous right tendency of putting technique in command and relying on bourgeois experts to run factories on the one hand, and the ultra-left tendency of regarding technique as useless and replacing it by politics on the other. the cadres, veteran and young workers and technicians made concerted efforts to raise their technical level and made innovations. they completed nine major improvements on an imported book-binding machine and raised its efficiency from 4,000 to 20,000 books a day, while cutting the number of operators from 40 to 10.

workers at a granary in the western outskirts of peking made a meter that can accurately and promptly ascertain the water content of grain. it is smaller and lighter than foreign meters of the same type, and measures a greater range of moisture.

workers at a butchery of the peking foodstuff company have used the bones, bowels and other internal organs of animals to make 21 kinds of medicine, including tetracyclin, aureomycin, and drugs for curing liver diseases and dysentery.

poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsuchiawu production brigade have in the past several years carried out experiments on eight different methods of crop rotation and interplanting in order to achieve high and stable yields. they reaped high yields from fields where maize was interplanted with wheat. they also succeeded in growing three crops a year, wheat--maize--sorghum or wheat--maize--rice, and even in experimenting four crops, cotton--maize--wheat--turnips. such crop rotation and interplanting help raise per-hectare yields. average yield per hectare of the brigade surpassed 7.5 tons last year.

mass scientific groups have been widely set up in factories and rural people's communes. these groups are generally formed on a three-in-one combination basis. in factories, veteran workers, cadres and technicians combine their efforts in scientific research while in rural production brigades, veteran peasants, cadres and educated young people carry out joint experiments. these groups also exchange their experience and co-ordinate in solving problems. this promotes the mass scientific activities.

in the mass activities of scientific research, the municipal leadership seriously carries out the party's policies towards intellectuals and brings their enthusiasm into play. under the leadership of the factory party committee, some veteran workers of the peking

pharmaceutical factory went to the factory's research institutes, where they helped the research workers and technicians in remoulding their thinking and achieved even closer unity with them. thanks to the re-education by the workers, the majority of the 300 technicians in the factory are playing a positive role in production and in technical innovations and management. the factory has put 79 items of scientific research into effect in the past four years.

inspired by the party's policies, many scientists and technicians went to work in factories or the countryside to receive re-education from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. their mental outlook has changed greatly as a result. mathematician hua lo-keng went to dozens of factories in peking in the past year, where he learned from the workers and, at the same time, popularized two methods in mathematics, a quick method of seeking the best plan and an overall planning method. both are very useful in production and welcomed by the workers.

MEDICINE

Northwest China Hospital Removes Big Tumor Under Acupuncture Anaesthesia

(NCNA-English Sining, Feb. 18, 1972)

medical workers of a hospital in northwest china's chinghai province successfully removed a 70-kilogram ovarian cyst (mucinous) by acupunctural anaesthetization from a 70-year-old woman.

the patient touched two fist-size growths on the left side of the lower part of her abdomen thirteen years ago. as the growths became bigger, the abdomen distended. later, she was confined to bed.

when she was sent to the workers' hospital of the transport bureau, she was extremely emaciated and weak. her lungs were pressed up to the third ribs, the heart was forced out of its normal position and the liver squeezed. she was so weak that it took her several minutes to utter a remark.

nobody in the hospital had experience with such a big tumour. but they made up their mind to do everything possible in line with chairman mao's teaching "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism".

surgeons and gynaecologists carefully examined her and decided on an operation.

she had to be anaesthetized, before the operation. but she could not be given a general anaesthesia as her kidney and heart function were poor and she had high blood pressure. there was also difficulty in giving her epidural anaesthesia because the tumour was too big

and she could not sit up in the posture as required by such anaesthesia. the revolutionary medical workers decided to use acupuncture anaesthesia -- a unique method of chinese traditional medicine.

generally, acupunctural anaesthetization is done on the legs for an abdominal operation. but the patient's legs were so swollen that it would be hard to regulate the twirling of the needles and observe the effect. so, they decided to use auricular needling.

53 kilograms of fluid were discharged from the patient before the operation began on december 24, 1971. a doctor kept twirling the six needles on her ears so as to vary the strenth of the stimuli. the three-hour-and-35-minute operation proceeded smoothly. in the course of the operation the patient was conscious and drank some water. after the big tumour was removed, the patient's weight was reduced to 40 kilograms from 113.

the patient has been discharged from the hospital and can walk about and do light housework.

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SPRING FESTIVAL

Brisk Peking Market During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1972)

peking market during the spring festival is brisk. large amounts of goods, non-staple food and vegetables are on sale in the stores and markets in the city proper and the outlying villages. workers, peasants and soldiers have a wide selection.

the hsitan vegetable market and other markets have a big supply of different kinds of meat, fresh vegetables, fish, poultry and other goods. the meat products alone come to more than 50 varieties, including ham from chinhua in chekiang province, szechwan preseeved pork, kwangtung sausage and nanking salted duck.

peking's temperature is below zero degrees centigrade at this time of the year, but there are over 60 kinds of vegetables on sale including cucumbers, spinach, celery, green peppers, tomatoes, chive, garlic sprouts and cauliflower.

the peking general department store on wangfuching street is crowded with customers. this store carries more than 22,000 kinds of manufactured consumer goods including cloth, clothing, synthetic fabrics, shoes and socks, bicycles, wrist watches, cameras, semi-conductor radios and television sets.

the peking commercial department says the supply of meat, fish and eggs this spring festival is the biggest in history. the supply of poultry, fresh vegetables, cotton cloth, woolen fabrics, knitting wool, bicycles, wrist watches and other goods increased from 20 to 100 per cent over last year's figures.

the thriving market is due to the efforts of the people to implement chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

the commune members on the city outskirts make big efforts to develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries while taking grain as the key link. they got their tenth good harvest last year and were thus able to provide more farm and sideline produce. the supply of cotton, edible oil, pigs, poultry, fish, pears and honey was anywhere from 12 to 100 per cent over the previous year's figures.

the peking workers have made great efforts to develop the textile and other light industries as well as iron and steel, machinery, chemical and other important heavy industries. the wholesale departments in peking purchased 8.5 per cent more manufactured consumer goods in terms of output value last year and varieties are increasing. over 1,000 kinds of sundry goods and textiles were purchased. by last year, peking could produce over 70 per cent of the manufactured consumer goods it needs, as against only 48 per cent in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the market mirrors the prosperity of socialist construction as well as the rising living standards of the people. peking's total retail sales last year were 10.5 per cent more than in 1970, 23.5 per cent over 1965, or 8.5 times the figure of 1949, the year of liberation. last year the shops on the outskirts of peking sold 25 to 50 per cent more bicycles, sewing machines, cotton knit underwear and vests than the previous year. the people have more and more bank savings. city and rural individual bank savings in peking last year totalled over 10 per cent more than the previous year.

the peking market, like those in other places in china, has for years kept to stable retail prices for grain, coal, edible oil, cotton cloth and other basic daily necessities. prices for medicines, transistor radios, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, kerosene, diesel oil and other goods were reduced in recent years, as an indication of the concern of the party for the well-being of the people.

"keep the revolution in mind and serve the people heart and soul" is the motto of the peking commercial workers. efforts are constantly made to improve their work attitude and service. take the peking non-staple food shops, for example. in addition to regular store service, they sent handcarts around the neighbourhood lanes for the convenience of the masses. one day just before the spring festival, handcarts loaded with holiday food from the tungchihmen non-staple food shop stopped at noon before the radio factory of the chaoyang district so that workers could get what they wanted. the noted peking roast duck restaurant on chienmen street made arrangements to cater to more diners, added more staff and increased daily opening hours from eight and half to eleven and half hours to the convenience of workers, peasants and soldiers. one of the leading personnel of the restaurant recalled that this hundred-year-old

restaurant catered only to a few bureaucrats and capitalists exclusively and shut out the working people before liberation. now it serves the workers, peasants and soldiers and caters to their needs. the barber shops on the eve of the spring festival sent barbers to the streets and lanes and hospitals to serve the old, the weak, the sick and the disabled. at the railway stations, the industrial area on the eastern outskirts and along the thoroughfares in the city proper, more than 50 round-the-clock shops and 580 service centres serve the workers on the late night and early morning shifts.

the festival market is well stocked with such fresh fruit as grapes, apples, pears, oranges and various kinds of fresh vegetables as a result of the well-planned supply by the commercial department.

under the leadership of the peking municipal party committee, the leading bodies concerned of the peking municipal revolutionary committee organized the peasants to work out a round-the-year production plan for vegetables. the peking vegetable company and all the vegetable supply and marketing centres each year send over 200 people to help the communes and brigades put the plan into operation, including concrete arrangements for planting, harvesting and storing for selling time. the commercial departments follow the party's price policy and apply rational and unified price differentials in the light of different seasons, quality, varieties and areas. this ensures a constant supply of fresh vegetables all the year round and strengthens the ties between socialist towns and countryside. the municipal fruit company in a planned way stores part of the fruit harvests for sale in slack seasons.

chairman mao's great principle of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies" guides the peking commercial workers. they help the industrial and agricultural departments raise output, improve quality and increase variety so as to better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. factory and commercial workers jointly serve customers behind special peking products counters in big department stores so as to solicit the opinions about the products. commune members on the peking outskirts often serve in nearby shops to solicit customers' views on vegetables and supplies. the peking fruit company sends horticulturists to communes and production brigades to help develop fruit production. a production brigade in huaijou county has several hundred pear trees, which yielded only a few hundred kilogrammes each in 1969. in 1970, the horticulturists helped the commune members prune branches. as a result, the pear yields increased considerably. output of pear in 1971 continued to rise and the amount on sale was more than double that for 1970.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Friendship Bursts into Blossom in East Africa--Article by Chinese National Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

following is an article entitled "friendship bursts into blossom in east africa", contributed by the chinese national football team.

last november, the chinese national football team paid a friendly visit to tanzania, zambia and somalia in east africa upon invitation. during our stay of almost two full months we lived in a sea of friendship between the chinese and african people. everywhere it went in the three east african countries, the chinese football team received cordial greetings and warm hospitality from the local people and sportsmen. we were also received by state leaders or government ministers of the three countries. here we would like to express our profound gratitude for all this.

after flying over thousands of kilometres we arrived at dar es salaam, the capital of tanzania, at a moment when celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the independence of the tanzanian mainland, tanganyika, were soon to start. we spent the festival together with the tanzanian people and paid a friendly visit to zanzibar, a beautiful island.

we were greeted at the airport in dar es salaam by resounding cheers. in spite of the scorching sun the welcoming crowds kept applauding and shouting: "karibuni exclamation karibuni exclamation" (meaning greetings exclamation greetings exclamation) beating hand-drums, tanzanian artistes presented cheerful national dances to express their warm feelings for us. officials of the tanzanian government, representatives of the sports circles and athletes came up to shake hands with us. whether on the sports grounds or in the streets, we were often cheered by the tanzanians, old or young, who shouted "jambo exclamation jambo exclamation (how do you do exclamation)" we had the same pleasant experience in zambia and somalia. the sun over the equator is as hot as can be, but the hearts of the african people are even warmer.

profound friendship on football field

in every match we played, we were deeply impressed by the friendly feelings shown by the african people and sportsmen towards us, and by their sportsmanship. on december 9, we played our first friendly match with the tanzanian national football team at the national stadium in dar es salaam. over 70,000 spectators broke into hearty cheers as the chinese and tanzanian players, hand in hand, marched into the football field. throughout the match the spectators warmly applauded every

excellent performance of the two sides. after the match many spectators rushed into the football field to shake hands with or embrace us to express their friendship towards the chinese people and sportsmen. in zambia, we had a friendly match in mixed teams with veteran zambian footballers. after the match, wilson chakulya, minister of labour and social services, entered the playground and congratulated the players of the two countries. he said: "this is the first time in zambia to hold a match in mixed teams. it embodies the friendship between the zambian and chinese sportsmen. without scoring points, our amity has found expression in the game. ever-lasting is the friendship between our two peoples." during our friendly matches in the three east african countries we found many strong points displayed by the african footballers. their bravery and tenacity in rushing for the ball and their skilful heading are specially worthy of our learning.

just like home

once in tanzania a chinese player lin hsin-chiang was injured in the lower leg in a match. tanzanian friends showed great anxiety and concern for him. they came up to ask about the case and sent him to a hospital immediately. m.a. maganga, executive secretary of the football association of tanzania, was all the time at lin's side looking after him personally until the doctor finished the operation. government officials, leading members of the sports circles and other tanzanian friends went to see lin hsin-chiang during his convalescence in the hospital.

one day an old tanzanian driver who worked for the chinese football team during its stay in his country took his wife and two children to the bedside of lin hsin-chiang. the old driver grasped lin's hand firmly and said with emotion: "i am very sorry that your leg was injured. a chinese friend has since been absent from my car. whenever i drove the car i would think of you. our two peoples are such good friends, please make youself at home and recuperate." the words of this ordinary tanzanian worker were so sincere that they moved lin to tears. now lin's wound is in the main healed and he has resumed his physical training. he pledged that when he returned to the football field he would continue to improve his football skill and make contribution to the friendship between the chinese and african peoples.

brothers on anti-imperialist front

whenever a chinese delegation paid a friendly visit to somalia, the somali friends would invite the chinese guests to visit the jowhar rice-tobacco experimental station for they take this station as a symbol of somali-chinese friendship. this time we were also made guests at the station.

when we drove to the station, which is 100 kilometres from mogadishu, the somali capital, the head of the jowhar district, the head and staff members of the station, sportsmen, artistes, students and other somali friends were already waiting for us. the crowds enthusiastically presented us with flowers. some of them even lifted us out of joy. the head of the station gave an account of the station's short history. he said: the colonialists used to assert that rice and tobacco would not grow here. but our chinese friends worked hard with us for only a few years

and we succeeded in growing rice and tobacco. the iron-clad fact has smashed the nonsense of the colonialists. the birth of this station is a symbol of the friendship between the somali and chinese peoples.

the somali friends told us with joy that they had a bumper rice harvest at the station last year. this was proved by granaries of fresh grains that we saw. the golden sight explained everything: the profound friendship between the somali and chinese peoples and the hard toil of the somali people exclamation gone for ever are the days when somalia could not produce rice and tobacco. the somali people are resolved to build their beautiful land with their own hard work.

in the shades of a leafy mango tree, hospitable somali hosts entertained us as their friends and kinsfolk. and we were offered rice and coconut milk. we chatted with them on the friendship between the people of the two countries. some artistes and table tennis players who had been to china sang and danced together with us. when one of us referred to the chinese and somali people as close friends, a somali friend said, "not only friends, we are also brothers and comrades." true, the peoples of china and africa used to have a similar experience of sufferings, and were all subjected to the exploitation and oppression of imperialism and colonialism; and today, the common goal of opposing imperialism and colonialism linked us closely. we are brothers and comrades on the one and same anti-imperialist front.

working together in cashewnut groves

we visited with pleasure an "ujamaa" village in the bagamoyo district to the north of dar es salaam. the "ujamaa" villages have been established in line with the policy of developing national economy through self-reliance as stipulated in the well-known "arusha declaration". they are a new form of social organization for developing agriculture by organizing step by step the scattered peasant households. they are now being popularized in the rural areas of tanzania.

upon our arrival at the "ujamaa" village by the name of kerege, we were warmly welcomed by the commissioner of bagamoyo and chairman of the village, as well as hundreds of villagers and school children. at a meeting arranged in our honour, the commissioner said that in order to get rid of the evils left behind by colonial rule, peasants in his district have established 58 "ujamaa" villages and that they are confident of reaching their goal by working hard. young villagers performed traditional ngoma dances and revolutionary tanzanian songs. the colourful items, composed and directed by themselves, extolled the accomplishment the tanzanian people have gained during the past ten years since independence under the leadership of president nyerere. after being shown around the farmland of the village, we joined the peasants in picking cashewnuts. this village, established in 1969 with the assistance of the government, has 169 households at present. it gathered 200 tons of cashewnuts in 1970. it gave us a vivid illustration of how the tanzanian people developed agriculture and built their homeland by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

during our visit to zambia, we were deeply impressed by the museum in livingstone, a cultural centre of zambia. we saw with great interest the valuable relics and data on

display. the exhibits told us of the long history of zambia, particularly the course of the zambian people's struggle against colonialism and for national independence. their independence was indeed hard won. today, the zambian people, led by president kaunda, are forging ahead along the road of opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy.

sino-african friendship and solidarity unbreakable

the steady consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese people and sportsmen and their african counterparts drove worry into the hearts of the imperialists who have tried every means to undermine this friendship. before the chinese national football team's arrival in tanzania, a handful of reactionaries in the international federation of football associations (fifa) "warned" the football association of tanzania, a member of the fifa, that it would be "punished" if it played with the chinese team, on the pretext that china is not a fifa member. as is known to all, the handful of reactionaries in the fifa have been tailing after u.s. imperialism in creating "two chinas", grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and obstructing the friendly exchanges between china and other countries in sports. their manoeuvres and unjustifiable measures have met with the opposition of increasing numbers of countries and people. upholding justice, the tanzanian football association ignored the "warning" of the fifa and had matches with the chinese team as scheduled.

in an ecitorial on december 10 last year, the tanzanian official paper "the standard" sternly exposed this base behaviour of the fifa as unreasonable and intolerable. many tanzanian friends told us that the decision of the fifa was a gross interference in the internal affairs of tanzania, a sovereign state, and an imperialist scheme aimed at undermining the friendship between tanzania and china, and that they would by no means allow it to succeed. in his statement to the press, the executive secretary of the tanzanian football association meshack maganga demanded that the fifa expel the chiang kai-shek clique and invite the people's republic of china to join this organization. the chinese national football team expressed its appreciation and admiration for the tanzanian football association's stand of fearing no intimidation, daring to fight and upholding justice. this incident once again shows that the profound friendship between the chinese and african players and people and their unity against imperialism are invincible. no scheme to undermine our friendship and unity can avert its ignominious defeat.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Argentine Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the argentine republic have decided to normalize diplomatic relations on the basis of mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in each other's internal or external affairs, equality and mutual benefit, effective february 19, 1972.

the government of the argentine republic recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the argentine government takes note of this position of the chinese government.

the government of the people's republic of china recognizes the rights of jurisdiction of the argentine republic over the maritime zone adjacent to its coasts within the limit of two hundred nautical miles.

the two governments have agreed to adopt active measures for the development of trade relations between the two countries.

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the argentine republic have agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as the administrative formalities and preparations are completed. to that effect, both governments agree to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals and the performance of their functions, in accordance with international law.

(signed) chang hai-feng
ambassador of the people's republic of china to romania

(signed) jose maria ruda
ambassador under-secretary for foreign relations and worship of the argentine republic

bucharest, february 16, 1972

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Austria Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Vienna, Feb. 17, 1972)

chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese journalists' delegation to austria.

among more than 200 guests at the reception were anton benya, speaker of the austrian national assembly; rudolf kirchschlaeger, austrian minister of foreign affairs; josef staribacher, minister of trade, commerce and industry; mrs. ingrid leodolter, minister of health and environment; fritz meznik, head of the press and information service; and hans bock, vice-mayor of vienna. bruno pittmann, former deputy chancellor of austria, was also present.

also present were friends from the austrian press, trade, cultural and other circles.

present also were diplomatic envoys, press attaches and cultural counsellors of albania, finland, sweden and other countries in austria, the commercial representative of the democratic people's republic of korea in austria and vienna-based foreign correspondents.

representatives of chinese residents here were also present.

all members of the chinese journalists' delegation with teng kang, deputy director of hsinhua news agency, as leader, and chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy leader, attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Academy of Sciences Delegation Arrives in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Feb. 18, 1972)

a delegation of the academy of sciences of china led by chin li-sheng arrived here by plane this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the cuban science academy at the invitation of the academy.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by antonio nunez jimenez, president, julio le riverend, vice-president, of the cuban science academy, baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association, and representatives from the cuban foreign ministry and the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples.

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Leaves Wuhan for Sian

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 19, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fjuikawa left wuhan for sian by train this afternoon, after its performance tour in this central china city.

while in wuhan, the theatre put on the full-length modern drama "raging waves" and three one-act plays "a town in the lower reaches of the river", "the japanese revolution is sure to win" and "flames of wrath in okinawa". the theatre's performances were warmly applauded and drew favourable comment from the audiences.

during their stay here, the japanese friends visited the site of the central institute of the peasant movement founded by our great leader chairman mao in wuchang in 1927, visited the wuhan iron and steel company and had conversations with veteran workers who had taken part in the "february 7" railway workers' general strike, and had a discussion forum with local artistes. the japanese friends conveyed to the workers and artistes the profound feelings and friendship of the japanese people for the people of wuhan and recounted the heroic struggle waged by the japanese people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the japanese friends were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the hupeh provincial and wuhan municipal revolutionary committees and other departments concerned, including chu yeh-kuei, han ning-fu, wang pu-ching, and hundreds of workers, peasants, soldiers and artistes.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

February 19, 1972

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

on february 16 and 17, 1972 the united states again dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out bombings and attacks against the democratic republic of viet nam. at the same time, u.s. secretary of defence melvin laird blatantly declared that such so-called "protective reaction" raids against north viet nam will continue in the near future, making truculent war threats against the vietnamese people. the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic

republic of viet nam issued a statement on february 17, strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for its military adventure. the chinese government and people resolutely support this just stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

recently, the united states has dispatched many more b-52 strategic bombers, moved carriers to the seas of the bac bo gulf and sent an increasing number of aircraft to carry out wanton bombings on the territories of viet nam, laos and cambodia, thus committing new crimes against the three peoples of indochina. if the "eight-point proposal" recently dished up by the u.s. government was camouflaged with the cloak of "ending the war", then these acts on the battlefields have completely shed the disguise of sham peace and laid bare the aggressive features of the u.s. aggressors in procrastinating and intensifying the war.

u.s. imperialism is attempting to bolster its "vietnamization" plan by air war so as to achieve the aim of perpetuating its forcible occupation of south viet nam. but this can never succeed. numerous facts have proved that whatever methods of war u.s. imperialism may resort to, it cannot shake the vietnamese people's determination to fight their war of resistance to the end.

the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the u.s. government must stop its war of aggression against indochina and cease to support the puppet regimes in the indochinese countries, and the u.s. aggressor troops and vassal troops must be withdrawn from indochina totally, unconditionally and before a set terminal date.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Consul General in Karachi Fetes Pakistan Friends

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Feb. 17, 1972)

miao chiu-jui, chinese consul general in karachi, gave banquets on the evening of february 15 and 17 in honour of rear admiral h.h. ahmed, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy, and other pakistan friends who recently accompanied president bhutto in a visit to china.

among the pakistan friends were faiz ahmed faiz, a noted poet; badrul hassan zaidi, president of the hyderabad bar association; and a number of journalists, a television team and members of the crew of the pakistan international airlines.

the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly chats. they repeatedly toasted the steady development of the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan.

the banquets proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

wang lu-ming, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of sweden, left peking by plane today for his post.

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Arrives in Sweden for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Feb. 17, 1972)

the chinese ice hockey team arrived here from bucharest by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to sweden upon the invitation of the swedish ice hockey association. the team is headed by liu ning with wang shao-chiu and tao yu-shan as deputy heads.

welcoming the chinese team at the airport were jan berglund, secretary-general of the swedish ice hockey

association; arne grunander, chairman of the "china committee" set up by the association especially for welcoming the chinese team; gunilla andre, chairman of the municipal council of mariestad who had come to stockholm specially to welcome the chinese team; and olle norman, chairman of the gotland island ice hockey association.

also present at the airport was anders lennartsson, council member of the swedish-chinese friendship association and chairman of the stockholm branch of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sweden chang fa-tien and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

bouquets were presented to the chinese ice hockey team by representatives of the swedish ice hockey association and the swedish-chinese friendship association.

the swedish ice hockey association gave a banquet in honour of the chinese ice hockey team in the evening. chairman of the association helge berglund made a welcoming speech at the banquet. chang fa-tien was among the guests at the banquet.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Outgoing Swiss Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met swiss ambassador to china oscar rossetti here this afternoon. the swiss ambassador will shortly leave his post for home.

present on the occasion were jean cuendet, counsellor, and bruno stockli, second secretary, of the swiss embassy in peking.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned hu shu-tµ, chou chen-tung, lo hsu and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND US

US President Richard Nixon Leaves for China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1972)

richard nixon, president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon left the u.s. capital washington by air yesterday for a visit to the people's republic of china, according to washington reports.

the thirteen official members accompanying president nixon on his visit to china are william rogers, u.s. secretary of state; dr. henry kissinger, assistant to the president on national security affairs; h.r. haldeman, assistant to the president; ronald ziegler, white house press secretary; air force brigadier general brent scowcroft, military assistant to the president; marshall green, assistant secretary of state; dwight chapin, deputy assistant to the president; john scali, special consultant to the president; patrick buchanan, special assistant to the president; rose mary woods, personal secretary to the president; alfred jenkins, director of a bureau of the state department; john holdridge, senior staff member on the national security council; and winston lord, senior staff assistant to kissinger.

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a brief ceremony was held on the south lawn of the white house shortly before president nixon and mrs. nixon left the white house. seeing them off were u.s. vice-president spiro agnew and mrs. agnew, representatives of republican and democratic congressmen, cabinet members, the two daughters of president nixon, and others.

on their way to china, president nixon and his party will stop over shortly in hawaii and guam. they are due to arrive in peking on february 21.

speaking before leaving the white house, president nixon said that "this would be a journey for peace. we, of course, are under no illusions that 20 years of hostility between the people's republic of china and the united states of america are going to be swept away by one week of talks that we will have there."

he said, "as we look to the future, we must recognize that the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united states have had great differences. we will have differences in the future. but what we must do is to find a way to see that we can have differences without being enemies in war."

it was reported that president nixon's visit to china had the support of a number of u.s. senators. democratic senator hubert humphrey expressed the hope in a statement that out of this visit "will come the first phrases of a non-belligerent dialogue" between the united states and china.

according to a further report, the u.s. senate and house of representatives approved a resolution in support of president nixon's trip to china.

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LEARN FROM PLA

Local Cadres of A Hsien Committee in Shantung Modestly Learn from Army Cadres

- Local cadres of CCP Kuangjao hsien committee humbly learn from the Army cadres on the hsien committee, strengthening the unity of the "leading squad"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 15, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan dated February 14, 1972) The local cadres of the CCP committee of Kuangjao hsien, Shantung Province, seriously carry out Chairman Mao's directive, "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army," modestly learn from the army cadres who take part in the work of the hsien committee, continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby further cementing the relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people, strengthening the unity of the "squad" of the Party committee and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production of the hsien.

When the hsien committee was first established, some army cadres joined it and took up leadership work. These army cadres did everything in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and brought the army's good thinking, good style of work and good experience into the Party committee. They adopted a modest attitude toward the local cadres and learned humbly from them. Their exemplary deeds greatly enlightened and educated the local cadres, making them consciously impose stern demands on themselves in the same way as the army cadres did. This insured that the "squad members" of the Party committee marched forward in step and the various branches of work progressed smoothly.

But while learning from the army cadres, some comrades devoted more time to learning their methods of work and less time to learning their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. In view of this situation, the hsien committee organized the local cadres to learn repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and held a discussion on the question of what they should learn from the army cadres. During the discussion, Mu Ch'ang-sheng, deputy secretary of the hsien committee and a local cadre, told the following story, which greatly enlightened and educated all comrades.

On one occasion, the hsien committee was divided in opinion when it studied the problem of whether a cadre who had erred could competently carry out the leadership work of a commune. Some comrades held that this cadre had erred during the great cultural revolution and was not suitable for this leading post. But army cadre Li Wu-shun pointed out that: This cadre came from a good family. After taking part in the revolution, he worked actively and vigorously. Although he had made mistakes during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he nevertheless seriously studied Chairman Mao's works afterward and very quickly saw his mistakes. He actively fought against self-interests and criticized revisionism and carried out practical work very well. According to Chairman Mao's cadre policy, he should be used boldly and educated intensively while being used. After repeated discussions and serious study, the comrades unanimously agreed that Li Wu-shun's opinion was in conformity with Chairman Mao's cadre policy and was correct. Eventually, the hsien committee decided to let the cadre in question take the leading post of the commune and to charge some special persons to help and educate him. After coming to the commune, this cadre trusted and relied on the masses and worked with relatively good results.

This account given by Mu Ch'ang-sheng further raised the consciousness of all comrades in learning from the army cadres. After that, the local cadres of this hsien committee vigorously learned from the army cadres their proletarian stand of firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their advanced thinking of devoting themselves to the Party and the people.

The consensus of the local cadres of Kuangjao hsien committee is that: In order to learn from the army cadres their high consciousness of the line struggle, it is first necessary to see the army cadres' solid action of consciously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to pay attention to discovering the strong points of the army cadres and to learn actively from them.

Last autumn, the hsien committee sent Wan Chih-t'ai, a member of its standing committee and a local cadre, and army cadre Hsu Wen-han to take charge of the work of autumn harvesting and autumn sowing in Yukuo commune. Coming to this commune, the two of them heard that the "three-autumn work" in Tungchai brigade did not progress quickly and had many problems. Thereupon, Hsu Wen-han came to Tungchai brigade to make deep-going and careful investigations and discovered that the chief reason why "three-autumn work" in this commune did not progress quickly was that a handful of class enemies were hiding in the dark, fanning evil winds and igniting evil fires, carrying out sabotage and making trouble. In view of this state of affairs, he

organized the commune members to study Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle and to criticize the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. The broad masses strengthened their viewpoint of class struggle, uncovered the sinister scheme of the handful of class enemies and quickly whipped up an upsurge of autumn harvesting and autumn sowing.

Hsu Wen-han's action taught Wan Chih-t'ai an impressive lesson. He ruminated over this problem carefully: "Why was it that Hsu Wen-han could tightly grasp the class struggle and not deviate from the right course in intricate and complicated work and could use the revolution to set production in motion?" With this question in mind, he paid attention to making observations and discovered that Hsu Wen-han had a strong viewpoint of class struggle and high consciousness of the line struggle because he diligently studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in relation to reality, went deep into the realities to work meticulously, and acted firmly in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Accordingly, he followed Hsu Wen-han's example and read books consciously and earnestly in relation to the realities of the three great revolutionary struggles, vigorously went through practice and raised his consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the course of learning from the army cadres, the local cadres of this hsien committee paid attention to examining their own deeds through comparison, so as to find their shortcomings in the consciousness of the line.

In June last year, the hsien committee assembled the principal leading cadres of the commune level to attend a study class of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work. It was then the very busy season for "three-summer" work, and it was necessary to reap the wheat, to sow seeds of the autumn grain and to transplant the spring seedlings. The comrades who attended the study class pointed out: The season waits for no man and the study class should be suspended for a short period in order to concentrate forces for carrying out the "three-summer" work by shock tactics.

Liu Kuang-ch'ing, a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee and a local cadre, somewhat hesitated when he heard what the comrades said. Army cadre Tung Ch'un-lu, on the other hand, held that the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work was a clarion call issued by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, was the key link in all work and an important political task currently, and this movement must be grasped tightly without even the slightest vacillation. Together with the members of the Party committee who were held responsible for this study class, he organized all comrades to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work," making them raise their thinking and strengthen their consciousness in putting politics in command.

Immediately after that, Tung Ch'un-lu again suggested that the hsien committee make proper arrangement for the "three-summer" work. The hsien committee accepted his suggestion and decided that the comrades charged with

the "three-summer" work held meetings in different spots to mobilize the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and set the "three-summer" work in motion with the revolution. As a result, the study class smoothly carried out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and accomplished the "three-summer" work according to the quality and quantity specified.

From Tung Ch'un-lu's action of firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line while doing his work, Liu Kuang-ch'ing found the ideological shortcomings in himself: He was inferior to Tung in perseveringly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in correctly handling the relations between politics and day-to-day work. Upon finding these shortcomings, he immediately asked Tung to tell about his experience and modestly learned from him. After that, he followed Tung's example in doing everything and perseveringly and consciously grasped the line and took it as the key link in leading other branches of work at all times and in all circumstances.

In the course of practical work, the local cadres of Kuangjao hsien committee earnestly learned from the army cadres their style of work of going deep into realities to make investigations, overcame idealist transcendentalism and raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Some time ago, in order to suit the convenience of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the hsien-operated department store set up a sales department which was open in the morning and at night. But, a few days later, this sales department was closed. The masses were critical about this. Upon learning this, Li Tsai-feng, a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee and a local cadre who was responsible for commercial, financial and trade work, drew a conclusion from his past experience and thought that this sales department was closed because some sales assistants loathed hardship and fatigue. In his opinion, a study class should be held to organize the sales assistants to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Serve the People," and to carry out an ideological rectification campaign, and the problem would be solved. On second thought, however, he realized that the army cadres were more experienced and he should consult them on this matter.

Accordingly, he called on army cadre Li Chung-mu and told him of his intention. Li Chung-mu was of the opinion that he should first go deep into realities to investigate the conditions and adopt a method in accordance with realities. He came with Li Tsai-feng to this department store and went deep among the masses to call informal meetings and eventually made clear the reason why this sales department which rendered service in the morning and at night was closed. This sales department was set up very quickly, but because the leadership did not make arrangements concretely, many practical problems could not be solved in time. For instance, the workers' and staff members' study and work had not been properly arranged beforehand, giving rise to the contradiction between study and work. As a result, this department was closed a few days after its opening. Upon discovering this

cause, Li Chung-mu and Li Tsai-feng together helped the Party branch of this department store properly arranged the time for study and work, thereby resolving the contradiction between study and work. The sales department in question was reopened. It was welcomed by the broad masses.

This event taught Li Tsai-feng a very impressive lesson. He said: "This time, I have learned not only the army cadres' style of work of going into realities to make investigation, but also an impressive lesson on the line. I shall always learn from the People's Liberation Army."

* * *

LEARN FROM THE PEOPLE

Learn From the Good Thoughts, Good Work Style and Good Experience of the People

- PLA units on the Fukien front launch activities to promote revolutionization of the Army and strengthen the fighting unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people

(Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, February 15, 1972) Extensively launching an in-depth movement to learn from the people, the various PLA units on the Fukien front have further raised the awareness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines of the broad masses of commanders and fighters, stimulated the revolutionized construction of the units, and strengthened the fighting unity between the Army and the government as well as between the Army and the people.

While vigilantly guarding the coastal defense, units on the Fukien front have at the same time adopted various means of learning from the people. They have universally entered into contracts with farms, communes and production brigades in the area in which they are stationed, regularly sent cadres and fighters to live in the contracted communes and production brigades, and by carrying out support agriculture work under the unified leadership of the local Party committee on the one hand and bringing the good thoughts, the good work style and the good experience of the people back to the units on the other, used them as living teaching material for carrying out education in ideology and political line.

Since the publication of Chairman Mao's directive "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," the broad masses of commanders and fighters, while carrying out serious study, have at the same time studied over again "The Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference," vigorously criticized the bourgeois military line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers and further raised their consciousness of learning from the people. Leadership cadres at various levels in the units have gone in great numbers deep into the basic level to propagate the glorious tradition of "unity between the army and the people" of our army, help the company units with summing up and exchanging experience of learning fromthe people, and lead the units in quickly whipping up an upsurge of learning from the people.

In the course of learning from the people, the units on the front have regarded learning the high degree of awareness of class and line struggle of the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants as an important detail. Many of the units regularly organize the cadres and fighters to visit neighboring communes and production brigades to hear the recollections of the poor and lower-middle peasants on the history of suffering of their families in the former society and the painful experience of

injuries suffered at the hands of the US-Chiang bandit clique, as well as talks of the happy life brought to them by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the place where the No. 4 company of a certain unit is stationed lives a certain Aunt Lin. Her family suffered most grievously in the former society. When the Chiang bandit clique shelled Amoy her house was destroyed and both she and her daughter were wounded in the shelling. The Party branch of the No. 4 company constantly brought cadres and fighters to her house to hold remember hardship meetings and take remember hardship meals or invite her back to give class education lessons to the fighters. Aunt Lin, showing her blood stained clothes and the shrapnel fragments, denounced the crimes of the US-Chiang bandit clique to further promote the fighting spirit of the fighters for the liberation of Taiwan and the defense of the motherland.

The Party branch of a certain company stationed on the island of T'ai-shan, when carrying out education in ideology and political line, leads the cadres and fighters to a nearby fishing village for investigation and study and invites the fisherfolk to tell them the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the historical period of socialism. From the living facts of the destruction of collective economy in this fishing village under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and how by means of the great proletarian cultural revolution the commune members, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly took the socialist road and enabled collective economy to keep on consolidating and developing, they profoundly realized that, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" and further raised their consciousness of implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The commanders and fighters of units on the front also humbly learn from the good thoughts and good style of the people and draw rich political nourishment from them. Many of the units regularly invite veteran Red Army fighters and veteran Red Guard corpsmen from former revolutionary bases to give reports and learn the glorious tradition of arduous struggle from these revolutionary forerunners. Units out on field exercises are taking the whole society for their classroom and the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres for their teachers, learning as they go along and conscientiously emulating their advanced ideology and experience.

The No. 5 company of a certain unit and holder of the honorary title "Model Company in Supporting the Government and Cherishing the People" regularly goes to the home of Hsieh Tsu, the former political team leader of the production team in which it has been stationed to obtain his instruction. Hsieh Tsu is an old Party member and was a labor model of the land reform period. For 20 years he has honestly carried out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, diligently and earnestly made revolution, maintained close ties with the masses and led the commune members to victory in grasping revolution and stimulating production. The commanders and

fighters of the No. 5 company take Hsieh Tsu as their example in making comparative examination to further raise their consciousness of studying diligently Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in stimulating their own ideological revolutionization.

The No. 2 company of a certain unit stationed in the Kulei peninsula has won achievements in the battle against the enemy and in the construction of coastal defenses, and for a time some of the cadres and fighters became complacent. The Party branch of the No. 2 company thereupon led the commanders and fighters to the Hsia-an production brigade, an advanced unit nearby, to settle down and invited Lin Jung-hua, an old platoon leader of the women militia platoon to talk about how she armed herself with Mao Tse-tung's thought and the revolutionary spirit of not stopping in the face of honor and not becoming conceited when surrounded by praise. The commanders and fighters of the whole company, based on the advanced deeds of the women militia platoon, have guarded against arrogance, gotten rid of complacency and stimulated the revolutionized construction of the company unit.

In the activities of learning from the people, the units stationed on the outer perimeter have also paid attention to emulating the high degree of revolutionary vigilance and rich battle experience against the enemy of the local people. Many of the units have invited militia heroes and support-the-front models to introduce their experience in fighting shoulder-to-shoulder alongside with the commanders and fighters of units, in chastising the Chiang bandit force and in destroying US-Chiang bands of armed agents, which enabled the broad masses of commanders and fighters to receive a living education on the mentality of people's war.

The Yangt'ang village on Tateng Island is situated just across the water from enemy occupied islands. The people of the whole village, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death have rebuilt their homes over the ruins left by the enemy's guns. Holding the rifle in one hand and the hoe in the other, they have maintained carrying out production and labor in the forefront of the coastal defense and even built embankments to reclaim more than 1,100 mow of shore line. The Party branch of a certain unit on the island has organized the cadres and fighters to go in groups to the production brigade of the Yangt'ang village to eat, live, study and labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and modestly learned from them their indomitable and heroic spirit of struggling against nature and the elements as well as against the class enemies. At present, the broad masses of commanders and fighters together with the broad masses of militiamen and revolutionary people are vigilantly guarding the 1,000-li coastal defense line and ready at all times to make fresh contributions for the liberation of Taiwan and for the defense of the socialist motherland.

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Commanders and Fighters of A Certain Army Unit in Shanghai Garrison Area Modestly Learn from the Working Class

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 16, 1972)

(NCNA Shanghai, February 15, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army in the Shanghai Garrison Area humbly learn from Shanghai's working class in the course of practical struggle, thereby promoting revolutionized building of their unit.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the working class in Shanghai have launched prolonged, dauntless struggle against imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and has acquired glorious traditions. Ever since they came to station in Shanghai, the commanders and fighters of a certain army unit in the Shanghai Garrison Area have always taken their learning from Shanghai's working class as an important part of the content of strengthening the building of their unit. The army unit Party committee constantly helps the cadres and the fighters to clearly and study the history of revolutionary struggles undertaken by Shanghai's working class and teaches them to learn humbly the excellent character of the working class and to rely firmly on the working class to do their garrison work well.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the army unit has penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line. Its Party committee has also gone further to organize the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is only the working class that is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary," and actively leads various companies to adopt the method of "inviting in" and "going out" in carrying out more penetratingly the activities of learning from the working class. It often invites distinguished workers and representatives of advanced groups of factories to come to their army unit to make reports and give accounts of their experience in studying Chairman Mao's works and promoting ideological revolutionization. It often organizes the commanders and fighters to go to factories and, by way of joining the workers in studying Chairman Mao's works and doing labor, to learn the workers' proletarian spirit of devoting themselves to the revolution and making revolution thoroughly.

Many companies have also established study and investigation groups, which go deep into the neighboring factories to investigate the condition and learn the workers' advanced thinking and their advanced deeds of reading and studying seriously and making continuous efforts to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Some of the companies have composed theatrical numbers or pieces about the good personalities, good deeds and good thoughts among the workers for extensive propaganda in the army unit. Many of the cadres and fighters who have participated in the "three-support and two military" work also consciously

take the workers as their teachers and go actively to form pairs with members of the workers' propaganda team and modestly learn from the workers.

In the course of learning from the working class, the commanders and fighters of this army unit in the Shanghai Garrison Area pay particular attention to learning from the workers their deep proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao and their high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, thereby promoting revolutionized building of the army unit. In view of the fact that a group of new fighters join the army every year and this army unit is long stationed in a big city, the Party committee of this army unit periodically organizes the cadres and the fighters to go to factories and worksites to join the workers in doing productive labor and holding activities of recalling the past sufferings and comparing them with the happiness in which they now live. This makes the cadres and the fighters firmly establish the viewpoint toward classes and class struggle, carry on the revolutionary style of hard struggle and preserve the natural color of the Army forever. Some companies which carry out tasks in factories also conduct deep-going education in ideology and political line in connection with the realities of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in the factories.

Chiangnan Shipyard built only one 10,000-ton vessel before the great cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers and cadres took Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as their guide, relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and generated enormous wisdom and creative power. In the last year alone, they built three 10,000-ton vessels. The members of the Party branch of a certain company which carried out garrison tasks in this shipyard saw with their own eyes the revolutionary changes in this shipyard. Taking the worksites of ship building as the classrooms for learning from the workers, they organize the cadres and the fighters to participate in the labor in these worksites, ask the old workers to tell about the history of class struggle and line struggle in this shipyard, and join the workers in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby making the commanders and fighters deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line during the period of socialism and raise their consciousness of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Recently, the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party's Central Committee transmitted Chairman Mao's important directive, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the nation," in their joint editorial of the 1972 New Year's Day. The commanders and fighters of this army unit of Shanghai Garrison Area are seriously summing up their experience of learning from the working class and, in connection with the "support the government and cherish the people" movement unfolded extensively during the Spring Festival, go further to whip up an upsurge of learning from the working class.

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ERRANT CADRES

Unite with the Majority of the Cadres in Line with the Policy of Learning from Past Mistakes To Avoid Future Ones and Curing the Sickness To Save the Patient

by

CCP Committee of Funing Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 18, 1972)

In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Carry out the policy of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, so as to attain the twofold aim of orientating thinking correctly and uniting with the comrades," we seriously carry out the Party's policy toward cadres, correctly treat the cadres who have erred, make endeavors to liberate them in time, make rational arrangements for them, and give them free rein and vigorous support in their work, thereby uniting with the majority of the cadres and promoting the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. Revolution and production in the hsien are in an ever better situation.

Sweeping Aside Interference Taking the Initiative in Uniting with the Cadres Who Have Erred

After the establishment of the new hsien committee, we put the proper handling of the work on cadres who had erred as an important item on the agenda of the hsien committee. All comrades constantly studied the great leader Chairman Mao's writings on the cadre problem, continuously raised their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's cadre policy, swept aside interference coming from the "Left" or from the Right, made all-sided and historical investigations of the cadres, strictly distinguished the two qualitatively different contradictions, promptly liberated and used the cadres, and seriously carried out the Party's cadre policy.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the overwhelming majority of the cadres who had erred learned the lessons and have corrected their mistakes. After making analysis of each of these cadres, we decided to unite with and use them in accordance with the Party's policy, and to bring their active role into full play. But some people held that: "New cadres now have risen in an unending stream and old cadres are also in large numbers. Whether or not the cadres who have erred are to be united with has nothing to do with the situation as a whole." This idea showed that the pernicious influence of the fallacy "hit at the many in order to protect the handful" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him had not yet been wiped out totally from the minds of new comrades.

Accordingly, we organized the leading cadres of all levels to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must believe that over 90 percent of the cadres

are good or relatively good and most of the people who have erred can be remolded successfully," and educated the Party members and the masses in the Party's policies and made them distinguish between Chairman Mao's line and policies toward the cadres and the line and policies adopted by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers toward the cadres. This made them understand that: In the problem of cadres, there always existed the struggle between the two lines, and whether or not we united with the cadres who had erred was absolutely not a "trifle" which had nothing to do with the situation as a whole but was a major problem of whether or not we carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Immediately after that, we promptly liberated and used a group of cadres who had erred but were awakened.

In carrying out the policy toward cadres, it is necessary to adhere to the policy of "learning from past mistakes" to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." A leading cadre of our hsien was influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great cultural revolution and made serious mistakes. After all other comrades had criticized and helped him, he was awakened to a certain extent but still did not see clearly some of his mistakes. We were prepared to go on educating and helping him and to liberate him and assign him work after he had orientated his thinking correctly. At that time, some people said: "Since we are to unite with and use him, why do we still have to criticize and educate him?" In view of this idea, we organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for insuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight." Meanwhile, the Party organization promptly had chats with him and helped him sum up his lessons and experience, making him raise his consciousness of the line struggle very quickly. Work was assigned to him in time. After that, this cadre behaved very well in the course of grasping revolution and promoting production. He won praise from the masses.

Making Rational Arrangements, Boldly Use the Cadres Who Have Erred

The cadres are liberated and are used. Does this mean that the cadre policy is already implemented? We have learned this from practice: Above all, it is necessary to obey Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to use cadres well," to make rational arrangements for the cadres and to use them boldly, so that they can play a better role.

By March 1970, some of the leading cadres at the three levels of the hsien, ch'ü and commune who had been liberated still had not been assigned any work and were used inappropriately. How should this group of liberated cadres be treated? There were two completely different viewpoints at that moment. One of them held that these cadres had made comparatively serious mistakes and would "make trouble" after being admitted into the leading group, so that they were not used boldly. Most of the leading members of the hsien committee disagreed with this viewpoint. They held that in handling these cadres, it was necessary not only to see that they carried out

the revisionist line in the past but also to see that they had done good work during the prolonged revolutionary struggle; it was necessary not only to see the side that they made mistakes, but also to see the other side that they had acquired experience and learned lessons and they were better immunized." Accordingly, we worked on these comrades who held a wrong viewpoint and helped them raise their thinking, so that they would correctly carry out Chairman Mao's cadre policy.

Comrade Tung Ching-hua, former chief of the hsien, made mistakes because he did not have high consciousness of the line struggle. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses sternly and earnestly criticized his mistakes, making him raise his consciousness of the line struggle. He was determined to go on advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He was elected a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee.

At the beginning, some people were afraid that he might take the old road and bring damage to the work, so that they did not give him sufficiently free rein. Actually, after being admitted into the committee, Comrade Tung Ching-hua went through a relatively big change in his thinking and style of work. He perseveringly read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, vigorously transformed his world outlook, went deep into realities to make investigations, maintained close ties with the masses and led them in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He worked together with the basic-level cadres and the masses to change the backwardness of 16 units which had "long-existing, big and difficult problems."

Tungpulo brigade, Huangtuying commune, was known throughout the hsien as a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult problems." Comrade Tung Ching-hua came on his own initiative to stay and work in this brigade. He boldly mobilized the masses to lift the lid of class struggle and to drag out the handful of class enemies who hid themselves very deeply, thereby educating the cadres and the masses. Revolution promoted production. Last year, grain output quickly rose from about 300 catties per mow to the level set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants praised him: "After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Old Tung seems to have changed into another man. We welcome such a leader." Recently, he was again posted as deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee.

Recently, while making investigation and study, we discovered that some communes and brigades did not use some of the cadres appropriately and failed to bring the role of these cadres into full play. In view of this state of affairs, we made an all-round inspection of the conditions of the enforcement of the cadre policy and made suitable adjustments of the posts of the cadres who were not used appropriately, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of these cadres and giving a great impetus to the continuous development of revolution and production.

Attaching Importance to Education, Continuously Raising the Cadres' Consciousness of Line Struggle

In treating the cadres who have erred, it is not sufficient just to liberate them in time and use them boldly. It is also necessary to keep on educating them in the course of using them and uniting with them in the course of educating them, so as to raise continuously their consciousness of the line struggle.

After being admitted into the leading group and given assignments, the cadres generally imposed stern demands on themselves, bravely chose the heavy loads to carry, and accomplished their various tasks with relatively good results. But for one reason or another, some comrades again made mistakes in work. At that moment, some comrades suggested dismissing these cadres. We opposed this erroneous viewpoint of simply giving punishment. The great leader Chairman Mao consistently taught us: "We must know how to take good care of cadres." In the past few years, we adopted various means to carry out education in the line struggle intensively among the cadres, including those who had erred. Every year, we made use of the time of the slack farming season to hold classes of the line education and made the cadres read the books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in connection with the actual class struggle. We carried out criticism and self-criticism in time, so as to correct their mistakes and develop their strong points. We organized them to go by turns to the "May 7" cadre schools or production teams to participate in collective productive labor, so that they might never be alienated from labor, from practice and from the masses. We cited the good cadres who consciously transformed their world outlook and led the masses in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After study, the broad masses of cadres raised their consciousness of the line struggle. Subsequently, they made no mistakes again or seldom made mistakes.

To enable the broad masses of cadres to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly and unswervingly, we must not remain at the level of generalized calls but must constantly carry out education in ideology and political line, and we must promptly grasp the new ideas and new problems cropping up in the work on cadres and meticulously carry out ideological and political work on the cadres.

In the course of developing power generation, the chairman of the revolutionary committee of a commune only grasped the wire and not the line, so that the class enemies sneaked into the vacant positions. The enthusiasm of the masses was dampened and he also made a mistake. Upon discovering this, we helped him study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, enabling him to raise his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. After that, while doing his work, he perseveringly put politics in command and penetratingly mobilized the masses to carry out capital construction of farmland irrigation on a big scale. As a result, grain output per mow surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

In the initial period after he was admitted into the Party committee of a commune, another cadre feared committing the mistake of cherishing a simple viewpoint of production again, so that he dared not grasp production. Later, we helped him correctly handle the dialectical relations between revolution and production.

In the spring of last year, the Party committee of the commune decided to build an irrigation project through self-reliance. He bravely took this heavy load. For the purpose of choosing a suitable site for this project, he and some other people concerned covered 21 production brigades and surveyed 84 hills and 67 mountain streams. In the course of building the reservoirs and digging the canals, he braved winds and rains and always came to work in the spots where the conditions were the most difficult. After fighting for half of a year, the broad masses of commune members built 12 small reservoirs, 4 dams and 16 pumping stations, giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the commune-wide movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

At present, the overwhelming majority of the former cadres at the three levels of hsien, ch'ü and commune in our hsien are working vigorously at different posts. In the past two years, the broad masses of cadres led the masses in cutting hillslope and building canals and changing the natural conditions of the hsien. The acreage of terraced fields in the pattern of those in Tachai alone was ten times the total acreage of terraced fields built in the two decades before 1969. In 1971, this hsien was attacked successively by typhoon, hailstone, autumn draught, and frost, and yet a good yield of 516 catties of grain per mow was reaped, the output of economic crops also increased in a relatively big degree and the output of peanuts per mow increased by more than four times as against that in 1966.

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CADRE POLICY

CCP Lungte Hsien Committee Seriously Implements the Party's Cadre Policy, Unites the Majority of Cadres and Mobilizes the Revolutionary Activism of the Broad Masses of Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 12, 1972)

(NCNA Yinch'uan, February 11, 1972) The CCP committee of Lungte hsien, Ninhsia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region, seriously implements the Party's cadre policy, unites with the majority of the cadres, and mobilizes the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres. At present, over 90 percent of the cadres in this hsien above the former rank of deputy section heads have assumed leadership positions in Party organizations, revolutionary committees as well as other organizations in the hsien and communes. In their work, they lead the masses to grasp revolution, promote production and bring about a development of the favorable situation throughout the hsien.

The Lungte hsien Partycommittee thinks that implementation of the Party's cadre policy was a question concerning the consolidation and development of the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the implementation of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress and the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Consequently, the hsien Party committee holds special study classes for implementing the Party's cadre policy and organizes everybody to study seriously Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the question of cadres and the Party's cadre policy as well as to repudiate vigorously with regard to the actual situation of the hsien, the bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting a large number and protecting a small handful" pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in connection with the question of cadres. This raises the consciousness of the members of the hsien Party committee in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and cadre policy.

In order to implement the Party's cadre policy well, leading members of the hsien Party committee have gone deep into the 20 communes in the hsien, conducted and all-round and penetrating investigation and study on hsien and commune level cadres throughout the hsien, listened to the views of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants extensively, penetratingly publicized the Party's cadre policy to the broad masses of cadres and commune members, and conducted patient and meticulous political and ideological work. In this way they have succeeded in improving the situation of the implementation of the Party's cadre policy.

In the course of implementing the Party's cadre policy, Lungte hsien Party committee has adopted the guideline of "Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient" in handling cadres who had made mistakes, and persisted in conducting penetrating education in ideology and the political line. By doing so, it incessantly raises the consciousness of the cadres in line struggle and strengthens revolutionary unity.

In the hsien revolutionary committee, there was a new cadre who, as a result of momentarily neglecting reading and learning and of slackening his ideological remolding, developed arrogance and self-complacency and made mistakes in his work after he took part in leadership work in the hsien revolutionary committee. Thus some of the people thought this cadre could no longer do any more leadership work. But how should we handle correctly this new cadre who had made mistakes?

Principal responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's instructions on cadre policy and conducted an over-all historical analysis on this cadre. This made everybody realize that the only way to educate errant cadres to correct their mistakes and strengthen the whole Party's unity on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was to carry out correctly the guideline of "Unity--criticism--unity" and "Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient."

To raise this new cadres' consciousness in line struggle, leading members of the hsien Party committee studied with him Chairman Mao's theory on the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, warmly held heart-to-heart talks with him and helped him to handle correctly the criticism by the masses and correct his mistakes. In the meantime, they also let him penetrate into the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles to remold his ideology in mass struggle and increase his ability.

Educated and assisted by the hsien Party committee and the masses, this cadre seriously read Chairman Mao's books, struggled against self-interest and repudiated revisionism amid struggle; and made remarkable progress. In September last year when the hsien Party committee put him in charge of the construction of a water conservation project, he persisted in putting proletarian politics in command, mobilized the activism of the broad masses in building the water conservation project for the sake of revolution and enabled the project to be completed quickly and well.

The Party committee of this hsien realized from actual work that both the young cadres and old cadres were valuable assets of the Party and state. An absolute majority of the old cadres who made line mistakes during their long service in the past could return to the correct line and render new meritorious service to the people anew after being educated by Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the former hsien Party committee there was an old cadre who made line mistakes while serving as a deputy secretary of the supervisory committee of the hsien Party committee and again made another mistake of carrying out the bourgeois reactionary line during the cultural revolution. But the hsien Party committee conducted an over-all analysis on his question and adopted the attitude of active and warm assistance to raise his consciousness in line struggle and to enable him to realize his own mistakes.

In August last year after taking up a leading position in a section of the hsien revolutionary committee, this cadre studied hard Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, summed up the experience and lessons learned from his past mistakes, and further raised his consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and in continuing revolution. He also persisted in putting politics in command in his work, vigorously grasped class struggle and line struggle, consulted the masses when problems arose, conducted penetrating investigation and study, conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, and led all the cadres in this department to do their work well. As a result, he was highly praised by the masses.

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POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Turn the Implementation of the Party's Policy Toward Intellectual Elements into Voluntary Actions of the Masses

Party committee of Wushihao Colliery of T'ungch'uan Mining Bureau, Shensi Province, seriously educates the cadres and masses at the basic level in the Party's policy toward intellectual elements and fully develops the active role of the engineering and technical personnel

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 12, 1972)

(NCNA Sian, February 11, 1972) The Party committee of Wushihao Colliery of T'ungch'uan Mining Bureau, Shensi Province, conscientiously educates the cadres and masses at the basic level in the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, turns the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements into voluntary actions of the masses, fully mobilizes the activism of the broad masses of engineering and technical personnel and enables them to develop their active role in the three great revolutionary struggles.

The Party committee of this colliery grasped the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements as an important task. In the course of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and conducting education in ideology and the political line, it has repeatedly convened Party committee meetings to conduct serious analysis on the conditions of the engineering and technical personnel of the unit and to study the question of implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements.

They held that implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements was an important aspect of the execution of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress. Although engineering and technical personnel were influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, yet, under the leadership of the Party, an absolute majority of them ardently loved the great socialist motherland and were an important force in the cause of socialist construction. In order to develop the active role of the engineering and technical personnel fully, the Party committee held six symposiums of engineering and technical personnel to educate them in the Party's line and policies and to encourage them to continue to contribute to socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the meantime, at various meetings, the Party committee of the colliery regularly publicized the Party's policy toward intellectual elements in combination with the ideological reality of the masses and incessantly raised the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and workers in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

During the past year in the course of educating the cadres and masses at the basic level in implementing the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, the Party committee of Wushihao Colliery persisted in combining

theory with practice, paid attention to drawing a clear line of demarcation between "experts ruling the factory" and the development of the role of engineering and technical personnel under the leadership of the Party, and correctly handled the relation between the reliance on workers and the unity of engineering and technical personnel and the relation between bold employment of engineering and technical personnel and the education and remolding of these personnel.

In this way everybody realized that "experts ruling factories" pushed forward by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was an endeavor to undermine from the right the Party's leadership over intellectual elements in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, and the discrimination and hitting of the engineering and technical personnel was an interference and sabotage from the "Left" of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Engineering and technical personnel had their technical specialties and should be allowed to serve socialist construction well under the leadership of the Party and with the assistance of the workers.

After understanding was elevated, basic level cadres and workers voluntarily united with the technical personnel and strove to perform the work well together with them. In 1971 a total of 25 "three-in-one" groups were organized in the mining, auxiliary and service units of this colliery. By conducting technical innovation through unity and cooperation, the cadres, old workers, and technical personnel realized 48 items of relatively important technical innovation and solved a series of technical problems concerning the distribution of mining shafts and methods of excavation, etc., and promoted the development of production.

In the past the No. 5 Mining Area adopted old methods of support and failed to follow the law governing the pressure in the shafts. This often affected production and safety. Later three of the technical personnel of this area went down deep into the shaft and studied the problem together with the workers. After repeated observation and practice, they finally improved the method of support and speeded up the process of excavation and increased the output of coal.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, Party committee of Wushihao Colliery also educated the cadres and masses at the basic level to handle the technical personnel correctly: To employ them boldly, impose strict requirements on them and help them to remold their world outlook. Party committee of the colliery and Party branch of the ch'ü always encouraged and extolled the engineering and technical personnel who made progress and also promptly pointed out their shortcomings and mistakes. Under the centralized leadership of the Party committee of the colliery, the Party branches incessantly helped engineering and technical personnel to read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, conducted class education on them, and consciously put them on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles to receive reeducation from the working class and temper themselves.

In the three great revolutionary struggles, there was a technician who made an effort to remold his own world outlook and cultivate the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Once when a fire broke out in a shaft, he rushed to the site immediately to direct rescue operations; but in the meantime he also took part in fire fighting. By developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, he quickly put out the fire together with the workers and staved off a serious accident. Later he was commended by the Party organization and the masses. Party committee of the colliery imposed even stricter requirements on engineering and technical personnel who applied for membership into the Chinese Communist Party. But in the meantime, it also helped them to raise their consciousness in line struggle and continued revolution. Last year, five persons among the engineering and technical personnel in this colliery gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

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GRAIN REQUISITION

China's 1971 State Grain Delivery Plan Overfulfilled

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1972)

people's communes in china topped the 1971 state plan for delivery of agricultural tax and sale of surplus grain (the 1971 state plan covers the period between april 1, 1971 and march 31, 1972). they did this in support of the socialist revolution and socialist construction after reaping a good harvest for the tenth year running.

this reflects the new advances made in agricultural production in china's countryside with the deepening of the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. grain yield per hectare in kwangtung, chekiang, shanghai, peking and tientsin exceeded the targets set for these areas in the national programme for agricultural development in both 1970 and 1971. all these provinces and municipalities overfulfilled the state plan for grain delivery and purchase of surplus grain. hopei, shantung and honan provinces, which were chronically hit by natural disasters and had to depend on auxiliary state grain, have done a splendid job of harnessing the yellow, huai and haiho rivers in the course of learning from tachai. these provinces became basically self-sufficient in grain in 1970 and got good harvests in 1971. hopei and honan provinces have overfulfilled the 1971 state plan for grain delivery and purchase. shantung province sold more surplus grain than in 1970. many areas in china had unfavourable weather last year. the cadres and commune members in these areas displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in overcoming natural adversities, and reaped good harvests. they met the state plan. heilungkiang province overcame serious drought, excessive rainfall and pests and wrested a good harvest. the commune members overfulfilled the state's plan by 30 per cent.

"the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." overfulfillment of the 1971 grain purchase plan was due to conscientious implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. in line with chairman mao's instruction "on the question of the distribution of income, we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual", the state did not increase much its purchase of surplus grain from the communes and production brigades in the past ten years which were years of good harvests. the increased grain output was used chiefly for adding to the reserves of the collective and for improving the life of the commune members. this promoted the consolidation and development of the collective economy.

after autumn harvest, the party organizations and revolutionary committees organized the rural cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's instruction on grain distribution and related party policies in connection with the education in ideology and political line. they criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes of sabotaging from the "left" or right the party's policy on the distribution of grain. they recognized that the implementation of the party's policy makes it possible to achieve a steady and

continuous increase in accumulation by the state and the collective, make the country prosperous and strong, consolidate and develop the collective economy day by day and improve the life of the commune members steadily. the cadres and commune members made joint efforts to carry out the party's policy on distribution. they were enthusiastic in rapidly delivering and selling good grain to the state.

kiangsu province, one of china's major grain producers, scored an all-time high in total grain output last year. both state purchases and the reserves of the collective increased. besides, the commune members' life also improved.

some parts of hunan province were hit by natural disasters last year. the party and revolutionary committees acted in accordance with the party's policy and made adequate readjustments of the purchase quotas for communes and production brigades having good harvests and those suffering from natural adversities. the commune members in yuehyang, changteh and yiyang areas by tungting lake which gathered a good harvest showed great enthusiasm in selling surplus grain to the state to support areas stricken by natural adversities.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Steel Plant Party Committee Studies Hard and Promotes Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 20, 1972)

the party committee of the talien steel plant in liaoning province, northeast china, is conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, in line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". this study has helped the committee members carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line more consciously and promote production.

the plant is a 50-year-old enterprise. its production went slow in the past because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought the workers' enthusiasm for socialism into full play, and revolution and production in the plant are making good progress. the committee discussed how to further strengthen party leadership over economic work and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in steel production. the committee members carried out study and discussion and summed up experience in connection with the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant and in the iron and steel industry as a whole. they came

to the conclusion that the speed of expansion depends on the line the party committee follows. if the line is correct, it will bring fast progress in production and construction. otherwise, production stands still or goes astray. if the party committee wants correctly to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, members of the committee must seriously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, work hard, conscientiously remould their world outlook and revolutionize their thinking.

the plant makes special-purpose rolled steel. before the cultural revolution, however, the plant's leading members were influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his fallacy of "putting profit in command" and were reluctant to make new types of steel needed by some ecomomic departments. they said the special-purpose steel was ordered in limited amount and would give small profit while involving complicated technology and a good deal of manpower. even when they signed contracts to make such products, they often failed to honour them. the plant fulfilled targets for output, total output value and labour productivity in the production of major products 85 days ahead of schedule in 1970, and reached an all-time high level of production. however, it did not accomplish the task set for variety. nor did it produce all the special products contracted for.

the plant party committee saw this as an indication that the virus of liu shao-chi's revisionist line had not yet been eliminated. it organized the cadres, workers and technicians to study chairman mao's teachings: "in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact" and "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account." analysing their problem from the angle of political line, the committee members came to recognize that china's socialist economy develops in a planned way and proportionately, that the production of all mines and factories should proceed under the unified leadership of the party and the state and according to an overall plan. the plant's failure to fulfil the contracts would undoubtedly affect the production of the factories concerned, and even the state plan to a certain extent. this was in no way a purely economic problem, but a matter of line in running enterprises.

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through their study and discussions, the workers and staff came to see the need of taking the interests of the whole into account. they have since made energetic efforts to turn out what the state entrusts them to produce and what other enterprises want urgently. they have delivered the products in strict accordance with the provisions in the contracts.

before the cultural revolution, the steel plant had been asked by many other enterprises to make two types of high-grade alloy steel tube. but it had failed to do so over the years. in 1971, however, when the plant party committee learned of the state's urgent need for the steel tubes, it aroused the workers and technicians to do everything possible to make them. despite the lack of necessary workshops to make these products, they managed to produce them up to standard and in the required amount with existing equipment.

there was an urgent demand for shaped steel wire as early as 1957. but the plant had turned it down on the grounds that it involved too strict requirements and the plant lacked the necessary means. in 1971, it accepted the task and fulfilled the contracts after overcoming difficulties. furthermore, it produced over 130 new products, including many that required complicated technique. one of them weighs only two grammes. the plant fulfilled all the 1971 orders, large and small, including those that were not fulfilled in the preceding year. all this added to the fulfilment of the orders for ordinary products.

most of the workers and equipment of the no. 2 workshop of the plant were once transferred to the support of some newly built factories. some leading members wanted to close the workshop. but the workers wanted to make the machines themselves to re-equip the workshop in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. by means of technical innovations, they made more than 20 pieces of precision equipment, including a vacuum electric furnace and a four-high mill. the workshop's production capacity was up to its former level in less than a year. the workers' revolutionary spirit enlightened the party committee members, who again studied chairman mao's teachings "the masses are the real heroes" and "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism". they came to know that if they wanted to run the socialist enterprise well, they must foster the historical-materialist viewpoint that the masses of the people are the motive force in the making of history, and must have unswerving faith in and rely on the masses. this is fundamental in correctly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. after the study, they became more conscious in going among the masses and consulting them whenever problems arose. the party committee members over the past two years have persisted in going to work in the workshops, investigating and solving problems with the workers, cadres and technicians.

the party committee secretary works and conducts investigation in the steel-making workshop all the year round. to raise the usually low output of the electric furnace in hot season, he worked with the workers through the whole process and found out what held production back. he then studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking with the workers and used it as a weapon to shatter the metaphysical notion that "high output is impossible in hot weather". they adopted measures to protect workers' health and lower the workshop temperature and humidity, and increased steel output by 11 per cent last summer over the same period of the previous year. he also studied with the workers and technicians to apply silicon control technique to the electric furnace, shortening the time for each heat of steel by 15 minutes on the average and saving electricity by five per cent.

veteran worker chiang lien-hung, standing committee member of the plant party committee, emerged as a new cadre during the cultural revolution. he participates in productive labour and maintains the quality of the working people. he appears where there are difficulties. in an effort to generate electricity by using surplus heat of the soaking pit, he did not leave the plant for 39 days and nights. he also

proposed to connect a new open hearth furnace with the existing electric furnace for parallel operation. this was backed by the party committee. he led a group of workers in building the open hearth furnace in just three months. the parallel connection of the two furnaces cuts the time for every heat of steel and saves ten million k.w.h. of electricity in one year.

adoption of technical innovations was slow before the cultural revolution because of the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the plant used to rely solely on the state for investment and equipment, instead of being self-reliant. the plant party committee has since 1970 criticized the erroneous idea of not relying on the masses, and aroused the workers, cadres and technical personnel to go in for technical innovations. the plant has undergone big changes. a total of 1,159 technical innovations have been made. more than 350 pieces of equipment have been produced by self-reliance. a seamless tube workshop has been built and five main workshops expanded. production capacity has improved by a big margin. output of steel and rolled steel in 1970 was 22 and 30 per cent higher than the previous peaks. the 1971 state production plan was 30 per cent higher than that of 1970, but the plant fulfilled it 31 days ahead of schedule.

the plant also set up 18 small factories refining oil and making hardware and other things by making use of waste gas, acid and residue. these factories created seven million yuan in terms of output value for the state in 1971 alone.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Famous Peking Department Store

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1972)

the famous tungfeng (east wind) department store on peking's downtown wangfuching street is well stocked with all kinds of consumer goods and foodstuffs for the spring festival. the store is packed with streams of worker-peasant-soldier customers.

the predecessor of the big department store was the tungan bazaar, which came into being during the ching dynasty 69 years ago. before liberation the bazaar was filled with jewelry shops, high-style tailor shops, restaurants and snack counters, a ballroom, tea-houses and a billiard club to cater to extravagant and luxury-loving aristocrats, warlords, landlords and capitalists. imported goods were displayed everywhere in the bazaar, mirroring the trade of semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china. as kuomintang reactionary rule was drawing to an end, prices skyrocketed and trading was in decline. one-third of the 900 shops in the bazaar closed down.

the bazaar was given a new life after the establishment of new china. the people's government transformed the shops through joint public-private ownership and gradually

turned the bazaar into a socialist state-run commercial enterprise. this was done according to the party's policies and in response to the needs of the people. since many of the buildings were dilapidated, the peking municipal revolutionary committee allocated funds to reconstruct the enterprise and turned it into a department store. when construction was completed in 1969, it was renamed the tungfeng department store.

the department store covers 27,000 square metres of floor space. on display are woolen, silk and cotton textiles, knitwear, clothing, sweaters, nylon socks, bed covers, woolen yarn, and many other goods as well as enamelware, aluminum kitchen utensils, plastic products, stationery, transistor radios, clocks and watches, cameras and exquisite art handicrafts. quality is good. the 18,000 varieties of goods on sale are made in china.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, while giving priority to heavy industry, industrial departments have implemented the principle of the simultaneous development of heavy industry and light industry. this resulted in an increasing variety of goods. the tungfeng department store added 1,500 new varieties for the spring festival this year. with the rapid growth of china's chemical and textile industries, the department store now has 750 varieties of nylon, vinylon and other polyester dresses and clothing, as against something over 400 a few years ago. the transistor radio counter is surrounded by customers every day. before the cultural revolution, only a few types of such radios were sold. there are 60 to 70 varieties now. last year the state cut prices by one third on the average.

the foodstuffs section has a wide variety of products from all parts of the country. there are candies, preserved fruit, canned food, cigarettes, liquors and wine and meat and egg products. apples, pears, oranges and tangerines are in ample supply. the mintsu (nationalities), the hunan and the szechwan restaurants attached to the department store provide local specialities. the taohsiangchun foodstuffs shop, the biggest of its kind in the former tungan bazaar, sold only a few hundred kinds of food. now the department store sells 2,400 varieties.

chairman mao's great teaching "serve the people" was inscribed at the entrance of the tungfeng department store. the more than 2,000 workers and staff members of the store use this teaching to guide their actions.

the section selling clocks and watches once received a letter from the yenpien korean autonomous chou in kirin province asking for a double-bell alarm clock, a favourite with the rural consumers. it was out of stock just then. the section immediately got into contact with the wholesale departments and chose a fine one and mailed it to the customer in the far northeast. half a month later, a letter came back warmly thanking the shop assistants for their efforts to serve the people.

two people came to the counter selling electric appliances one day and asked for a 1000-watt electric stove. it cost eleven yuan and they hesitated. the shop assistant asked and learned that they were buying it for a village clinic. the shop assistant

thought he ought to help the production brigade practice economy. so, with the agreement of the buyers, he got some material and made one himself at a cost of only 1.79 yuan. the buyers were moved and said to him: "the capitalists ran shops in the old society for profit. they would do anything for money. here you do everything in the interests of the people and are of one heart with us poor and lower-middle peasants."

such warm praise from the working people shows the essential difference between socialist and capitalist commerce. in pre-liberation days, the capitalists in the tungan bazaar set high prices and cheated customers. capitalist thinking and ways of doing business came to an end after liberation. during the cultural revolution, the commercial workers relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "putting profit in command" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the orientation and style of work of management and raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. conventional practice is being abolished and they are constantly improving their work to serve the people wholeheartedly.

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the mintsu restaurant is open round the clock to serve factory and office workers on night shift, peasants coming in from the suburbs with vegetables, street cleaners and travellers. hot, delicious meals are prepared at all hours.

the department store has set up quick-repair shops, offering on-the-spot service, including repairing handbags and pens. a number of counters now sell many varieties of commodities to meet varied consumer demands, including a single sock and getting a filling of ink for a pen at one cent.

the department store cooperated with industrial and commercial wholesale departments in arranging exhibition counters displaying new products so as to collect customer opinions to help the factories improve quality and increase variety. joint efforts by the producers, suppliers and sellers have promoted the development of local industries and a thriving market.

the thinking of the shop assistants has profoundly changed. they worked like slaves in the pre-liberation days, and now they take part in managing the department store.

some two to three hundred of the old shop assistants suffered a great deal from capitalist exploitation in the evil old society. after liberation, educated by the party, they have been eager to study chairman mao's works and have firmly carried out and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line. they bravely struggled against reactionary capitalists, against the bourgeois way of thinking and style of management. they have steadily heightened their class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. many of them were admitted into the party and elected to leading posts at various levels. fan wen-liang, now 58, a party member and chef in a restaurant, worked as a restaurant waiter in pre-liberation days. he was very weak because of abuse by the boss, and had eye trouble. with a strong sense of responsibility, he works hard though he is half blind. each time, when leading comrades urge him

to retire, he refuses. he said: "our great leader chairman mao saved me from the abyss of suffering. i'll work for the revolution so long as i live."

he wholeheartedly passes on his skill to young chefs. this is increasing the variety of shanghai dishes and is praised by customers.

in the past two years, more than 500 young students have come to work in the department store. the party organization and old workers have helped the enthusiastic youngsters quickly master skills. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, a new generation of commercial workers is maturing in serving the people.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Changes in Hsien on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1972)

miyun county on the outskirts of peking has been transformed by its cadres and commune members, who have afforested over half the barren mountains.

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in addition, they have expanded the farmland by 340 hectares by filling in 570 gullies, built 38 small and medium-sized reservoirs and 10 pumping stations, sunk 99 wells and completed other water conservancy projects. this stimulated agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries. although the county was seriously hit by winds, hailstorms, insect pest, drought and excessive rain in 1971, grain output per hectare still reached 4.1 tons against 3.75 tons in 1970, and ginned cotton output 0.65 tons against 0.53 tons in 1970. the output of silkworm cocoons and honey doubled.

agricultural production developed slowly in the past owing to interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the new county party committee and revolutionary committee set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution led the people in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, so as to improve things by self-reliance and hard struggle.

following chairman mao's teachings, they made investigations and study, summed up and popularized experience of the masses. a leading member of the county party committee, who took part in the great production campaign in yenan during the revolutionary war period, has gone to most of the production brigades of the county's 21 communes in the past two years. he went to the tsaochialu production brigade last july right after it was hit by a mountain torrent which broke down the brigade's 87 stone embankments and damaged its terraced fields. with commune and brigade cadres, he surveyed the terrain, found out how the torrent brought such damage and drew a lesson from it. they worked out a plan to protect the fields from torrents. in addition, they led the masses

in creating over one hectare of paddy fields. as a result, the brigade made up for the losses and reaped a good harvest despite the natural disaster. leading members of the commune reported on this experience to every production brigade. they led the commune members in filling in more than 40 gullies and building 1,300 stone embankments to expand the farmland by five hectares on the slopes. these all stood the test of mountain torrents during the rainy season.

shachang production brigade began mass afforestation in 1966. it covered 933 hectares of mountain slopes with trees that control erosion. leading members of the county party committee summed up this experience and spread it throughout the county. this touched off a mass afforestation campaign. production teams also organized tree-planting groups and tended tree nurseries. the county afforested 8,100 hectares in a year and more.

leading members of the county party committee adopted various measures to help the leading bodies of the less advanced communes and brigades study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they also helped them improve their methods of work.

fantzupai people's commune is deep in the mountains and had poor natural conditions. some members of the commune party committee doubted the possibility of making improvement. this affected the movement to learn from tachai. the county party committee made investigations and saw that the masses had socialist aspirations and enthusiasm. "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." the county party leadership organized leading commune members to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, armed their minds with dialectical and historical materialism and helped them use the view that one divides into two to consider the local conditions and see the masses as the motive force in the making of history. the commune leadership enhanced its confidence that it could change the local natural conditions. in one year's hard work, the commune built 1,000 embankments and added 17 hectares of farmland. despite two hailstorms, total grain output in 1971 was a new record, being 27.7 per cent more than the previous year. the commune is now an outstanding unit in the county.

leading members of the county party committee went among the masses and supported their initiative and creativeness in learning from tachai.

the people of two production brigades before the great proletarian cultural revolution suggested that a 300-metre-long tunnel be dug to change the local river channel so as to add 260 hectares of farmland. the plan was rejected by the old county party committee saying that "we can't afford such a big project". the new county party committee paid great attention to the revolutionary spirit of the masses and their suggestion. leading members of the committee joined the technicians in making surveys and drawing up work schedules. the county also supported them with material. within eight months, the tunnel was dug and the wish of the commune members came true.

GRASSLANDS

China Improves Grasslands

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1972)

china's major animal husbandry areas of sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia, chinghai and kansu achieved a net increase of two per cent in the number of draught animals last year compared with 1970. the number of sheep rose by 6.3 per cent. the multi-national herdsmen have enough fodder to overwinter their herds.

china has grasslands which stretch thousands of kilometres from the greater khingan mountains to the pamirs, from the dzungaria basin to the foot of the himalayas. over eighty per cent of these are fine pastures on which are raised such good strains as the famous sanho horses, sanho cattle, fine-fleeced sinkiang sheep and ili horses. however, under brutal exploitation and oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and herd-owners before liberation, the herdsmen lived in misery and the pastures were not managed properly. this kept livestock production from expanding. the country had only 60 million draught animals and 40 million sheep at the time of liberation.

effective party and government aid since liberation, after the democratic reform in particular, has brought great improvement. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the herdsmen criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, and launched a mass campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they worked to transform arid pastures into lush ones with irrigation facilities. chinghai's livestock areas last year sank nearly 200 wells and built over 40 storage ponds and 480 irrigation ditches that covered a total length almost equal to that of the preceding post-liberation years. this extended the irrigated pastures by more than 44,000 hectares and added 12,000 hectares of pastureland. as a result, the province had a net increase over the preceding year of seven per cent in the number of livestock.

the tuanchieh (unity) livestock farm on the ili grassland in sinkiang used to lack water. in the campaign to learn from tachai, the herdsmen of eight nationalities built irrigation facilities in the spirit of self-reliance. this benefitted more than 330 hectares of land, doubled the grass yield and made it possible to enlarge the irrigated area planted to grain. the number of livestock has gone up 3.7 times and grain output 10 times compared with the early days of the farm. the farm has sold the state over 10,000 animals, 70 tons of wool and a large quantity of other animal products in the past three years. by arousing the masses to build irrigation works last year, lhuntze and tsomad counties of the loka administrative region in tibet brought water to more than 26,000 hectares of grassland and created new pastures.

with the building of irrigation works and other major improvements, the herdsmen are gradually setting down, no longer needing to search for pasturage. in a planned way they are opening up new land to grow fodder grass and grain and putting up more animal sheds and pens.

fodder supplies and better protection for the livestock are increasingly ensured so that animal husbandry is no longer at the mercy of nature.

the herdsmen of the chienchin commune on the kungnaiszu grassland at the foot of the tienshan mountains did capital construction work in all weather. they have put up 760 rooms for housing, seven storehouses, 380 animal sheds and pens, 190 lambing sheds, 14 artificial insemination stations for sheep and four disinfectant baths for animals in the past three years. in addition, they opened up some 660 hectares of land to be grown to fodder crops and improved 650 hectares of pasture so that they have more than enough fodder. all this has made it possible for the herdsmen to settle down and transformed what was formerly sub-marginal grassland into a prosperous socialist pastoral area.

rodents are a big enemy for the grasslands since they turn grasslands into sandy waste. after several years of hard efforts, many pastoral areas have made progress in controlling rodents and other vermin. a number of pastoral communes in chinghai province have kept rodent damage under control. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region last year wiped out rodents and other vermin on 12,000 hectares, double the 1970 figure. kungpa production brigade in the kannan tibetan autonomous chou formerly lacked fodder grass because of rodents. in the campaign to learn from tachai it rid 4,000-hectares of grassland of rodents.

the herdsmen are guided by chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". many communes and brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized mowing, hay raking, drawing well water, processing milk, and the cultivation, threshing and transport of the fodder crops.

the various banners on the inner mongolian grasslands have set up plants to make and repair machinery for farming and animal husbandry. some pastoral areas in sinkiang have tractors, mowers, harrows, pumps, cream separators, butter churners, electric shears, wool packers, heavy-duty trucks and other machines. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has set up plants to make various kinds of machinery and tools for animal husbandry. the various administrative regions, autonomous chous, counties, communes and brigades in sinkiang have their own plants or workshops to make or repair such machinery and tools.

all the major stockbreeding areas have set up veterinary stations, insemination stations and cross-breeding stations and carried out scientific experiments. the chous, cities, counties and communes in sinkiang all have set up veterinary stations and formed a network of technical guidance. most of the production brigades and teams have their own technicians, insemination stations, disinfectant baths for animals and veterinary stations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Argentina

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1972)

the "people's daily" published an editorial today under the title "greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and argentina". the full text of the editorial reads:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the argentine republic have, through friendly negotiations, decided to establish diplomatic relations on the basis of mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in each other's internal or external affairs, equality and mutual benefit. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and argentina is a significant event in the history of their relations. the chinese people greet it warmly.

to get rid of the spanish colonial rule, the argentine people had waged a protracted struggle, thereby making an important contribution to the national independence movement in latin america. the peoples of china and argentina have had similar experience of suffering. they have a long-standing friendship. since the founding of the people's republic of china, there has been friendly economic, trade and cultural intercourse between the two peoples. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and argentina will add a new chapter to the annals of the development of friendship between their peoples.

today latin american states and peoples are waging a heroic struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty. the machinations of one or two superpowers to encroach on other countries' sovereign rights over territorial waters and to plunder their marine resources in an arbitrary manner have met with opposition from many latin american countries. in solidarity with many other latin american nations, argentina staunchly upholds the principled stand that every sovereign state has the right to fix the limit of its own territorial sea and the extent of its maritime jurisdiction and to dispose its marine resources. this represents the demand of the argentine people and conforms with argentina's national interests. the chinese people firmly support the just struggle being waged by argentina and other latin american countries and their peoples to defend their territorial sea rights.

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the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of the chinese people. taiwan is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of our country. to create so-called "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", to allege that "the

status of taiwan remains to be determined", to create "an independent taiwan" or any similar sinister plots are invariably doomed to failure. no force can shake the determination of the chinese people to liberate taiwan.

we firmly believe that following the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and argentina, the relations between the two countries and the friendship between their peoples will be further promoted and developed through their common efforts.

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CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon Ministries Give Soiree for Chinese Workers, Technicians

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 18, 1972)

on the occasion of the chinese spring festival, the ministry of housing and construction and the ministry of cultural affairs of the government of ceylon jointly organised a soiree yesterday evening in honour of chinese workers and technicians who are working with workers and technicians of ceylon in the construction of the bandaranaike international conference memorial hall.

nath amarakoon, permanent secretary to the ministry of housing and construction, spoke before the performance. on behalf of the two ministries, he welcomed the chinese workers and technicians. he said that the friendship between the peoples of ceylon and china has a long history and it is now developing. the construction of the bandaranaike international conference memorial hall is a symbol of this friendship and will help enhance it.

ceylon artistes performed ceylonese folk dances, which were warmly received. after the performance the chinese workers and technicians presented a flower basket to the artistes.

China, Ceylon Sign Trade Protocol for 1972

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 18, 1972)

the trade protocol for 1972 between the people's republic of china and ceylon was signed here today.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, and t.b. ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade of ceylon, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. a contract of rice and a contract of rubber were signed at the same time by chinese and ceylon officials concerned.

speaking at the signing ceremony, minister ilangaratne expressed the conviction that the friendship between ceylon and china would further develop. in his speech ambassador ma tzu-ching said that the trade protocol, signed under the circumstances in which the friendly relations between ceylon and china have been further consolidated, will be executed more smoothly through the joint efforts of both sides.

ambassador ma tzu-ching gave a luncheon today to mark the signing of the trade protocol. minister ilangaratne and other officials of the ceylon government were present. the luncheon proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Table Tennis Team Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1972)

the cuban national table tennis team led by jose l. reyes guerrero, a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and director of pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation, concluded its friendly visit to shanghai and left for changsha by air today.

the cuban team arrived here from nanking on february 14. the cuban friends were given a warm welcome at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission on the 16th.

a welcome ceremony was held at the chiangwan indoor stadium that evening by the shanghai physical culture and sports commission in honour of the cuban national table tennis team. this was followed by friendly matches between the cuban and shanghai table tennis players. the cuban players had friendly matches with table tennis players from chekiang province on the evening of february 17. the sportsmanship and fine skill shown by players of the two countries were warmly applauded.

Chang Ching-piao and Yeh Chang-ming, standing committee members of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned attended the welcome ceremony and watched the friendly matches.

During their stay in Shanghai, the Cuban table tennis players visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition and went sightseeing.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Ignorant or Pretending to be Ignorant

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

Japanese prime minister Eisaku Sato has of late vociferously talked about his hope "to see diplomatic relations between Japan and China resumed this year" and repeatedly declared that Japan would not work for the "two Chinas" scheme. His righthand man Kiichi Aichi, chairman of the foreign affairs research council of the Liberal Democratic party, said: "Japan will adopt the attitude of being ignorant of the Taiwan independence movement." On first hearing, it seems that Sato and his ilk have given up their ambitions to annex again China's territory Taiwan province. However, the false pretences of Sato and his company can be easily exposed. Far from "being ignorant of it", they have been plotting intensely to create an "independent Taiwan", only trying to deceive others by "pretending to be ignorant of it".

Since the latter part of 1971, the Japanese militarists have become more frenzied in their sinister manoeuvres to annex China's Taiwan province. They openly created public opinion and recruited followers for creating an "independent Taiwan" and even chose the main actors for the performance. Nearly all these sinister manoeuvres have direct or indirect connections with Japanese prime minister Eisaku Sato, foreign minister Takeo Fukuda and arch war criminal Nobusuke Kishi, and some activities were planned by them personally.

Soon after the United Nations General Assembly adopted with an overwhelming majority last October the resolution on the restoration of the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, the "Japan-China economic bulletin" published by the Japan-Chiang "cooperation committee" carried a series of ridiculous articles advocating that "the destiny of Taiwan is a matter to be decided by the local people". Nobusuke Kishi clamoured in Taiwan last January that "one China or two Chinas should be decided entirely by the 15 million masses of people of Taiwan themselves", openly supporting the "Taiwan independence movement".

Whom did the Japanese reactionaries mean when they talked of the "local people" and the "masses"? Japanese

newspapers have disclosed that the "taiwan independence league" in japan has raked together a handful of taiwan born elements in the pay of the japanese reactionaries. ku kuan-min who was once chairman of the "league" is son of the notorious scoundrel ku hsien-jung, scum of the chinese nation, who had been a member of the upper house during the japanese imperialists' rule because he had helped japanese aggressor troops commit innumerable crimes in taiwan. he has close relations with ryoichi sasakawa, chieftain of japanese rightwing elements. now ku kuan-min conspires with the reactionary japanese government through his sinister connection with sasakawa and his company.

of late, the "league" changed its tactics under the instruction of the "taiwan lobby" of the liberal democratic party. it dropped the "anti-chiang" slogans and began to "cooperate" with the chiang kai-shek clique. nobusuke kishi went to taiwan to hold secret talks with chang chun, a pro-japanese element of the chiang gang, between october 6 and 9 last year. shortly afterwards, three chieftains of the "league" arrived in taipei from tokyo. nobusuke kishi assured these three persons that they could travel freely between tokyo and taipei. another big war criminal, okinori kaya, helped them to obtain loans from a japanese bank for financing their political activities. in other words, both the tactics and funds of the "league" are originated from the japanese reactionaries.

moreover, chieftain of japanese rightwing elements who is an "old friend" of ku kuan-min and his father went to taiwan time and again in the latter part of last year for secret deals with the pro-japanese elements of the chiang gang, chang chun, ho ying-chin, ku cheng-kang and others. he openly advocated the setting up of a "taiwan state". last october, sasakawa briefed takeo fukuda on his taiwan tour. the japanese progressive paper, "japan and china", revealed that the japanese reactionaries have compiled a list of office holders to hold the rein after the forthcoming "presidential election" of the kuomintang as a means to set up a pro-japanese puppet regime in china's taiwan province.

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while the japanese reactionaries are plotting to set up a pro-japanese puppet regime in taiwan, japanese premier eisaku sato alleged at his new year press conference that since "the regime (of the chiang gang) and a japan-china treaty (meaning japan-chiang treaty) are in existence" the japanese government "need to recognize it as it is", so as to prepare the ground for creating an "independent taiwan".

it is quite clear that when the japanese reactionaries agitated for the decision of taiwan's "destiny" by the "local people" and the "masses" and for the "need" to "recognize it as it is", they are attempting to create an "independent taiwan" through a bunch of chinese traitors in their pay, so as to reduce taiwan into a japanese colony again. such a tactic is indeed identical with the devilish stratagem of the japanese imperialists in rigging up the "manchukuo" more than 40 years ago exclamation

sato and his ilk have committed all these crimes in an attempt to re-annex china's taiwan province, but they are trying to hide their design by claiming to "be ignorant of it". the trick of "pretending to be

ignorant" after committing foul deeds is a continuation of what the old-line japanese militarists had done. they are really worthy to be the disciples of hideki tojo. whatever trick they may play, they can in no way prevent the chinese people from liberating taiwan or the taiwan compatriots from returning to the lap of their motherland.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party to Celebrate Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, gave a cocktail party here this evening in celebration of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and tanzania.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei attended together with leading members of other chinese departments concerned including peng shao-hui, fang yi, pai-hsiang-kuo, yang chieh, chou fa-yen, chung hui, ting hsueh-sung, hsiang chien and ho ying.

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the cocktail party was full of expressions of warm friendship between the people of china and tanzania. ambassador wambura and minister chi peng-fei spoke.

in his speech, ambassador wambura said: "we are glad to celebrate the past seven years of friendly cooperation between our two countries and peoples. it is inspiring and encouraging that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are ever developing."

the tanzanian ambassador said: "the people's republic of china has consistently stood on the side of the people of the world who are enslaved by imperialism, colonialism, exploitation and other forms of tyranny. in his speech at the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations, chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, made it clear that china always stands together with the people of the third world."

the ambassador pointed out that the results of the recent security council meetings at addis ababa "enable the african brothers and the people of the world who love freedom and uphold justice, to distinguish who are africa's friends and who are her enemies."

referring to the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, he declared: "africa will certainly win independence one day, no matter what schemes the colonialists

and their running dogs may use." "i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank the chinese government and people for their firm stand in supporting the african people's struggle to shake off colonial rule," he added.

ambassador wambura praised the great victories won by china in socialist construction. he said: "your victory is not only beneficial to the tanzanian people but also to the millions upon millions of people of the world."

in his speech, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed warm congratulations on the achievements scored by the heroic tanzanian people under the leadership of president nyerere in winning and safeguarding national independence, developing national economy and culture and supporting the african people, especially the people of southern africa, in their cause of national liberation. he said: "tanzania has made constant efforts to oppose imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism and the power politics of big powers, and to strengthen the unity of the afro-asian countries, thus winning the praise and admiration of the chinese people and the other afro-asian peoples."

chi peng-fei stressed: "the friendship between china and tanzania is established on the solid basis of jointly opposing imperialism and colonialism and of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "at the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations last year and at the security council meetings held in addis ababa not long ago, the representatives of china and tanzania, together with representatives of other countries of the third world, waged powerful struggles against hegemony and power politics of the big powers and to support the afro-asian people's liberation cause."

he expressed the conviction that with the joint efforts of the chinese and tanzanian governments and peoples, the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would certainly be consolidated and developed.

Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty Anniversary Marked in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung and his wife gave a reception here this evening to mark the seventh anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between china and tanzania.

mrs. sophia kawawa, wife of tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister kawawa, attended the reception.

among the more than 500 guests present were tanzanian chief justice saidi, minister for foreign affairs jonn malecela, minister for finance c.d. msuya, minister for commerce and industries amir jamal, minister for communications and work j. lusinde, minister for water

development and power isael elinawinga, minister for health hassan mwinyi, mtwara regional commissioner chediel mgonja, kilimanjaro regional commissioner jacob namfua and other high-ranking government officials and friendly personalities from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of african liberation movements based here were also present at the reception.

during the reception, guests and hosts repeatedly toasted the ever-growing militant friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of china and tanzania in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

a reception marking the same occasion was also held this evening by chen chiang, china's consul in zanzibar. fatuma karume, wife of tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council karume, attended the reception.

among the more than 250 guests who attended the reception were chairman for communications, power and works hamdan muhidin, chairman for health and social welfare rashidi abdallah, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council mohamed mfaume omar, vice-chairman for external trade in the head office of trade and industries ali karume, and chief of the training office of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar ebrahim amani.

diplomatic officials of foreign consulates in zanzibar were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND US

US Government Must Stop All War Acts of Aggression against Vietnam Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "u.s. government must stop all war acts of aggression against viet nam". it reads in full as follows:

u.s. imperialism which has sent many aircraft for days running to make bombing attacks on the democratic republic of viet nam has been severely punished by the armed forces and people of north viet nam. the armed forces and people in quang binh province and vinh linh area have successively shot down seven u.s. pirate planes and captured a number of u.s. air marauders. the chinese people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its new war provocation against the democratic republic of viet nam and warmly hail the fresh brilliant successes in battle scored by the heroic vietnamese people.

the u.s. government has recently professed time and again that it is in search of "peace" and wants to "end the war" in viet nam, but its acts are contrary to its professions. far from ceasing all war acts of aggression against viet nam, it has sent large numbers of b-52 strategic bombers and more aircraft-carriers to make bombing attacks on south and north viet nam, and the liberated zones in laos and cambodia. u.s. defence secretary melvin laird has publicly declared that the united states does not exclude the possibility of continuing its air raids in so-called "protective reaction" against the democratic republic of viet nam. such war provocation and blackmail on the part of u.s. imperialism against the democratic republic of viet nam nakedly reveal that instead of genuinely "ending" the viet nam war and settling the viet nam question peacefully, the u.s. government is bent on prolonging and intensifying the criminal war of aggression.

in a statement issued on february 17, the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam condemned u.s. imperialism scathingly for its military adventures, firmly demanded that it stop immediately and forever all its acts of encroachment on d.r.v.n. sovereignty and security, and warned the u.s. government sternly that it must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from its military adventures. the chinese government and people fully support this solemn stand of the d.r.v.n. government. if the u.s. government really wants to settle the viet nam question peacefully, it must accept the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, stop at once all its acts of military aggression in viet nam, including the acts of war conducted by its air force. the heroic vietnamese people are invincible. as in the past, u.s. imperialism will be severely punished for all its military adventures and war blackmails which will be resolutely smashed by the vietnamese people. we firmly believe that fighting in unity and advancing side by side, the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples will certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors completely and win final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Peking Ceremony Pays Last Respects to Mr. Edgar Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

a solemn ceremony was held here this afternoon to pay last respects to mr. edgar snow, friend of the chinese people and well-known american writer, who had died of illness recently. among the several hundred people attending the ceremony were mr. edgar snow's friends here and members of organizations concerned.

a portrait of the late mr. edgar snow was hung in the hall. a wreath presented by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao had these words on the white ribbon: "to edgar snow, a friend of the chinese people." wreaths were presented by soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and other leading

chinese comrades, organizations concerned and snow's friends.

attending the ceremony were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party; li fu-chun, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and tsai chang, teng ying-chao and other leading comrades.

present were frank coe, an american friend, and djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

the ceremony was presided over by comrade kuo mo-jo. vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua delivered a memorial speech. chiao kuan-hua said:

"mr. snow was an old friend of the chinese people. back in 1936, in the period of the chinese people's national-democratic revolution, he broke through the numerous obstacles set by the reactionary rule of old china and visited our revolutionary base area. with great enthusiasm, he wrote 'red star over china', which was well-known both in china and abroad, introducing to the american and other peoples the chinese revolutionary struggles and the 25 thousand li long march of the chinese worker-peasant red army, which were undertaken under the brilliant leadership of our great leader chairman mao. after the founding of new china, mr. snow revisited china on three occasions, in 1960, 1964 and 1970. and again, with sincere friendly sentiments for the chinese people, he wrote a number of objective reports on our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. in his serious illness, mr. snow still bent his mind on working for better understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples. mr. snow's life was a testimony to the sincere friendship between the chinese and american peoples. during his life-time he made important contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and the united states.

"the death of mr. snow has bereft us of an unforgettable friend. we believe the friendship between the chinese and american peoples, for which he worked in his life-time, will certainly grow daily."

attending the ceremony also were:

foreign friends in peking sol adler and his wife pat adler, [redacted], mrs. carmelita hinton, jack belden, wilfred burchett and felix greene; and

leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including hsieh hua, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, liao cheng-chih, ching pu-chun, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, tung lin, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, tang ming-chao, chang hsi-hsien, kung pu-sheng, chou chiu-yen, yang chi, lin chiao-chih, hou chun-huai, chang wei-hsun, su fei, tang wen-sheng, yao wei, hsu erh-wei and li chung-ping.

the ceremony was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

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Mrs. Snow and Children Cable Premier Chou En-lai, Grateful for Peking Ceremony in Memory of Edgar Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1972)

lois snow, wife of the chinese people's friend mr. edgar snow, and her children christopher and sian snow, sent a telegram to premier chou en-lai today, expressing deep gratitude for the ceremony in memory of mr. edgar snow held in peking.

the telegram says, "today's expression of sorrow and demonstration of friendship by the people of china and by their leaders brings comfort and solace in this time of bereavement. it helps immeasurably to turn our grief into strength. may the memory of edgar snow serve as a lasting bond between the chinese and american people."

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Documentary Film to Zambian Government

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Feb. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen yesterday presented on behalf of the chinese table tennis association a televised documentary film, "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament", to the zambian government and the zambian table tennis association.

minister of state of the ministry of labour and social services s. sikombe accepted the film on behalf of the zambian government and the zambian table tennis association.

before presenting the film, ambassador chin li-chen gave at the chinese embassy a reception at which the film was shown.

present at the reception were government officials, sportsmen and other zambian friends.

also present were kim song guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, egyptian ambassador gamal naguib, acting high commissioner of the nigh commission of tanzania j. munisi, and other diplomats from the three countries.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read and Study Seriously and Have A Good Grasp of Marxism

- Fushun sets up study class for leading cadres of hsien level and above, sums up experience in line struggle with the materialistic theory of knowledge

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 21, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the CCP Fushun Municipal Committee has set up a study class for leadership cadres at the hsien level and up, and by organizing everybody to read conscientiously the workers of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao with reference to struggle and reality, has strengthened their ability to distinguish true from false Marxism and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the consciousness of leadership cadres from the hsien level upward in Fushun municipality for reading and studying has been rising continuously. This study class takes repudiate revisionism and rectification as its guideline, carries out in-depth education in line and further raises the consciousness of everyone to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Some of the veteran cadres taking part in the study class have conscientiously summed up in their study the lesson of their experience in the struggle between the two lines. A responsible comrade of the Party committee of a plant told of how upon arriving at the municipality he was contaminated by the poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "theory of peace within the Party," and forgot all about the class struggle and line struggle. Consequently, several times at

critical moments in the great class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, he was hood-winked by Liu Shao-ch'i and swindlers of his type.

In the past, when revolutionary great criticism and repudiation was launched for the criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this responsible comrade invariably thought that his own mistakes were a result of his following instructions and being hood-winked, and so his being swindled was unavoidable.

By means of the study, he realized that the main cause was the lack of a concept of class struggle and line struggle in his mind, which made him fail to see the essence of class struggle and line struggle in the confusing and complex social phenomenon. He said with deep conviction, "Not to read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism, or raise the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, one would not be able to distinguish between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism and between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type."

By means of applying the materialist theory of knowledge in the study, all have consciously summed up the lesson of their experience in revolutionary practice and in carrying out investigation and study. A leading cadre in charge of rural work has with reference to reality made a summing up of the lesson of his own experience in the practice of the struggle between the two lines. Toward the end of 1969, he read from the newspaper a report that a neighboring city had realized self-sufficiency in food grains, and when he took into consideration the condition of grain production in his own municipality, he grew very anxious. In drawing up a plan for agricultural production in 1970, proceeding from subjective desire, he relied on a small number of specialists, and on the basis of the farming area, the population and the amount of grain required, mechanically drew up a plan for achieving self-sufficiency in food grains within a year. Owing to the fact that there had been no objective foundation, the plan consequently fell through.

Last year they changed their method, and before drawing up the plan they first organized the cadres to go deep into the hsien and communes for investigation and study, and after having clearly grasped in practice the history and conditions of agricultural production in the whole municipality, submitted the initial draft of the plan based on investigation to the masses for discussion, and finally set the target for increasing grain production. Because the plan was acquired through practice, it was more in keeping with objective reality, and through it the activism of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants was mobilized and this plan was better fulfilled than the one for the preceding year.

This cadre said with deep conviction, "Practice is the one and only fountainhead of knowledge. Only by acting boldly in practice will one be able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously and implement it correctly in conjunction with the concrete condition of the district or the unit itself.

Many of the people said, "Only by using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the pointer in investigation and study and raising perceptual knowledge to theoretical knowledge will one be able to comprehend profoundly and implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

At the study class, the leading cadres have also studied the great teachings of Marx and Engels that "historical activity is a mass undertaking" and Chairman Mao's "The people with real personal knowledge are those engaged in practice all over the world." They further discussed the significance of humbly learning from the masses in practice and respecting their creative spirit to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a famous petroleum plant told the following story: In the early part of 1971 the annual production task for paraffin wax assigned by the state to this petroleum plant was for 5,000 tons. In March the plan was again increased by the state to 15,000 tons. At that time, on the basis of the capacity of the equipment and the actual production level of 4,000 tons in 1970, some of the comrades had misgivings about, and lacked confidence in, fulfilling this task. The majority of the comrades suggested mobilizing the masses and pooling their ideas for implementing the state's plan. They therefore went deep into the workshops, sections and teams, studied together with the workers and technical personnel. Through the collective efforts of the broad masses of workers, they not only fulfilled the production task but also overfulfilled the target by 2,000 tons.

This cadre said with deep conviction with reference to the incident, "Why is it that our thinking is at times inconsistent with objective reality? One main reason is that because there is not the most basic Marxist concept of the mass line in our mind. To be a cadre, we must always place ourselves in the reality of the masses, for only in that way can we obtain the most lively education and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

CULTURAL LIFE

Vigorous Cultural Life of Masses of Canton

- On the eve of the Spring Festival, many areas hold joint army-civilian celebration parties and the broad masses of spectators watched various kinds of theatrical performances in a joyous spirit, with a warm aura of army-people unity pervading the air

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, February 17, 1972) On the eve of the Spring Festival or on the evening of February 14, to be exact, the Canton Municipal Cultural Park was aglitter with dazzling lights. Verdant trees and blooming orchids, together with the sounds of bantering and rejoicing crowds, gave the whole park a festive mood, a hint of invigorating spring in the air. Group by group, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA fighters, revolutionary cadres and Hong Kong and Macau compatriots on home visits converged here from all sides to attend an army-people night garden party in a jubilant spirit.

Various theaters and football grounds of the garden were thronged with thousands of spectators, no seating space was left anywhere. Inside theaters, worker-peasant-soldier cultural and art propaganda teams were presenting various revolutionary cultural and art programs. On football grounds, colorful ball games were played. Surging in and out of various exhibition halls was an endless flow of spectators. Many people were out with their whole families, the old and the young in tow. The 80,000-odd-square-meter park was attracting several tens of thousands of people, with a warm aura of army-people unity pervading the air.

Among those parks and cultural halls in Canton municipality that presented cultural and art programs and held joint army-people celebration activities the same night were also the Canton Municipal No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 Workers' Cultural Halls and the Youth Cultural Hall. Performances were given by professional theatrical troupes and army propaganda teams and also by spare-time cultural and art propaganda teams of factories and schools. Spectators numbered no less than several tens of thousands. These activities not only gave expression to the fish-and-water relations between armymen and civilians but also reflected the active cultural life of the masses of Canton.

In the Laotung Theater of the Cultural Park, poor and lower-middle peasants of the suburbs of Canton staged the same night operattas or short and dynamic plays which they had written themselves, attracting an audience of over 1,000. The comic opera presented by Liang Hui-ying, a member of the League branch of the Red Banner brigade of Sanyüanli commune and a tutor of the brigade in the study of Chairman Mao's works, and Liang Chih-chang, a good production hand of the brigade, was hailed by the masses.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade had a great passion for cultural and art activities. Its commune members wrote and played their own theatrical works by availing themselves of rest hours. Apart from regular appearances in the brigade, they presented seven performances in the Cultural Park and the Youth Cultural Hall for the workers last year. Through these activities, they further strengthened the revolutionary unity between workers and peasants. More workers' spare-time cultural and art teams played in the Cultural Park as a result.

One day, several cultural and art teams of factories and enterprises presented at the same time a revolutionary model play, an opera and an operetta in Chungsentai, Hungsing and Laotung Theaters in the Park. Among the players were youths and adolescents and also young kids of kindergarten age. Some sightseeing foreign guests in the park walked up to the stage with spontaneous enthusiasm to join the players in a chorus.

Last year, the Cultural Park organized 600 cultural and art presentations, 510 of them or 85 percent being spare-time performances given by workers, peasants, soldiers and students.

For athletic fans in the Cultural Park a basketball court was set up, as well as table tennis tables and skating rinks and also a mobile table tennis room that can be used in rainy weather. Last year, friendship performances were given in the park by 929 spare-time basketball teams and 102 peasants' teams and 15 PLA's teams. Table tennis exhibition contests and friendly matches were held in disregard of wind or rain storms.

The workers of the Canton Sewing Machine Factory and the Canton Rolling Mill often come here to stage table tennis friendly matches. The Sewing Machine Factory has a factory-wide male and female spare-time basketball team, table tennis team, badminton team, football team, water polo team and swimming team. Many workshops also have their own various spare-time ball teams. Through participating in park contests and mixing on the football ground, the spare-time ball teams of various factories learn from each other and cultivate friendship. Mutual unity is strengthened.

One Sunday night, the workers' table tennis teams of the Canton Flashlight Factory and the Wench'ung Shipyard were in an exciting friendship exhibition contest. Over ten Japanese coal mine workers had come here on a visit. Over 400 worker-peasant-soldier spectators present at the scene gave a warm welcome to the Japanese friends from far away. On learning that workers' spare-time ball teams were in an exhibition game, the Japanese friends exhilaratingly walked up to the game table, picked up the pads and joined in five friendly matches with the workers of Canton Flashlight Factory.

Last year, the Cultural Park received 83 groups of foreign guests from five continents totalling over 1,000 people. After seeing the various exhibitions of the Cultural Park and listening to the joyful strains of stage music, many foreign guests felt great delight in the rich cultural and recreational life of our laboring people.

* * *

SAVINGS

A Marked General Increase in Cities and Towns Saving Deposits Throughout the Country

- Vigorous growth of our national economy sees a gradual improvement of the people's living standard

- Total savings of cities and towns of various provinces and autonomous regions by the end of 1971, according to statistics of relevant departments, show an increase of 13.8 percent compared with the end of 1970

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, February 17, 1972) Following the vigorous growth of our national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood, savings of cities and towns throughout the country for 1971 showed a marked general increase.

According to statistics of relevant departments, the total amount of deposits in cities and towns in various provinces and autonomous regions showed an increase of 13.8 percent compared with the end of 1970, a rise of over 20 percent in Kiangsi, Kweichow, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia, Kwangsi and other provinces. Such a big-margin increase in cities and towns savings was something rarely witnessed since the founding of the state. A feature marking the pattern of city and town deposits in various areas is a considerable increase in the number of depositors. Take predominantly industrial Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin for instance. In 1971, the number of bank savings accounts in Shanghai municipality increased by 290,000, in Peking municipality, by 150,000, and in Tientsin municipality, by 148,000. In addition, fixed deposits among city and town savings of the whole country shows a much greater increase than current account figures, the former now accounting for 80 percent of the total deposits. This shows the stability of our currency and a steady improvement of the livelihood of the broad masses of people.

Vigorous growth of the saving business in cities and towns of the whole country is a vivid reflection of the ever favorable political and economic situation in our country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The ten consecutive years of bumper harvests in our agriculture, the steady increase in our industrial output, the gradual improvement of the living standards of the masses--all these are important factors responsible for the rapid increase in savings deposits.

Such a thriving scene presents a sharp contrast to the situation marked by a lifeless economy, skyrocketing prices and lack of means of livelihood for people during the Kuomintang reactionary rule. In the 12 years from 1937 to 1949 before liberation, the amount of currency put into circulation by the Kuomintang reactionary government swelled over 1,400,000 million times and commodity prices rose more than 85,000,000 million times. The broad

masses of laboring people were living in great hardship and just had no extra money to salt away.

After liberation, a world-shaking change took place in the livelihood of the laboring people. On the basis of continuous expansion of socialist industrial and agricultural production, their livelihood has shown a gradual improvement. They have begun to put spare money in the bank to become an important source of bank savings deposits.

In the old society, an Uighur old coal mine worker of Sinkiang worked for over 20 years in Urumchi Coal Mine, and had never put on a new suit or a presentable pair of shoes. Now what he and his family have for housing is a spacious and airy tenement house. What they have on their bodies is brand-new clothing. They have over ¥1,000 salted away in the people's bank. Holding the savings book in his hand, the worker said with great emotion, "Just as the far-flung oasis in Sinkiang relies on melted snow from the T'ien Mountains for its water, so the Uighur workers rely completely on Chairman Mao for their happiness."

The broad masses show passionate love for the new society from the bottom of their hearts. They take savings as a practical act in support of socialist construction.

An old worker in Wushun municipality had his home broken up because of exorbitant-interest loans in the old society. Now he is a frequent depositor in the bank. He said, "Before liberation, the laboring people were underfed and inadequately clad and could have no way of liquidating debts once incurred. Today, we have become well off and should practice industry and economy and put away in the bank such money as we don't need for the time being. This is to make money play its role in socialist construction." Such remarks by this old worker give expression to the common feelings of millions of worker-peasant depositors. Also reflected is the fact that Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "building the country by hard work and thrift" has been drummed into people's minds. The practice of running a household industriously and thriftily has become the order of the day. Saving for the revolution is a conscious action of the broad masses.

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WATER CONSERVATION

Tremendous Achievements in Water Conservation in Middle and Lower Reaches of the Yangtze River

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 21, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, February 20, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses in various provinces and municipalities in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River actively build water conservation projects and make diverse use of the water resources of the Yangtze River. After hard struggle for a few years running, they have made enormous achievements in flood prevention, drainage and irrigation, power generation and navigation, giving an impetus to industrial and agricultural development. A scene of growing prosperity appears in cities and the countryside.

The Yangtze is the longest river in China, totalling 5,800 kilometers in length, and its basin covers 1.8 million square kilometers. The six provinces and one municipality in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze basin have a population of 170 million and a farm acreage of 220 million mow. This region has a mild climate, a plentiful rainfall, fertile soil and rich natural resources. It is the chief grain and cotton producer and an important industrial base area in China. It is also China's main artery of water-borne transportation.

But before the liberation, under the reactionary rule of the ruling classes in the past, the rich water resources of the Yangtze were never explored and utilized, flood and drought were frequent, and the laboring people on both banks suffered bitterly. The deluge in 1931 killed more than 140,000 people and flooded more than 50 million mow of farmland, and the plains bordering the two lakes [Tungt'ing and Poyang] were a vast expanse of water and boats were navigable in the streets of Wuhan. The deluge in 1935 killed more than 120,000 people in the areas bordering the Hanchiang and the Lishui Rivers. In some other areas, dikes were broken in two out of every three years, the lakeside areas were flooded in nine out of every ten years, and an average of about 5 million mow of farmland was flooded every year in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. "Flood broke out in two out of every three years, tens of thousands of mow of fertile land were flooded. Government officials talked of harnessing the river every year. The tears of the people flowed to form a river." This was an accusation in blood and tears of the broad masses of laboring people against the old society.

After the founding of the new China, the broad masses in the Yangtze basin launched a struggle to harness the river on a big scale under the Party's leadership. Our great leader Chairman Mao showed very close concern for the building of water conservation projects along the Yangtze River. He came many times to inspect the Yangtze basin and gave many very important instructions, reflecting the strong wish of the hundreds of millions of people to conquer the Yangtze. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line,

the broad masses in the Yangtze basin have struggled doggedly over the past years against floods in the Yangtze basin, bringing about tremendous changes in the outlook of the Yangtze basin.

During the past 22 years after the liberation, water conservation projects of various types have been built in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, involving work on a total of 18,000 million cubic meters of earth and rock. Dikes have been repaired or built generally, and the main and branch dikes fronting the Yangtze have been reinforced or heightened. There have also been built the flood water regulation projects of the Chingchiang and the Hanchiang rivers, together with other storage and drainage projects and a number of big and medium-sized reservoirs. Many lakes have been controlled. Some river bends have been straightened. All these greatly increased the capacity of regulating and storing flood water in the Yangtze basin.

In 1954, a deluge broke out in the Yangtze, which was more serious than those that occurred in 1931 and 1935. But, the broad masses of armymen and civilians bravely worked to prevent flood and to rush-repair danger points, insuring safety of the Chingchiang River main dike and of Wuhan municipality and winning a big victory in their struggle against flood.

At present, most of the main dikes fronting the Yangtze are one meter higher than the actual level of flood which occurred in 1954 and have been reinforced and, together with the newly-built flood regulation and storing projects, will have a flood-preventing capacity much greater than that in 1954.

While carrying out flood prevention, the people in the Yangtze Basin have built tens of thousands of small irrigation projects of different types and more than 500 big and medium-sized reservoirs. Apart from this, they have built large numbers of sluice gates, mechanized or powered drainage and irrigation stations and other projects in low-lying areas easily afflicted with waterlogging, improving the condition of the 50 million mow of low-lying farmland.

At present, the total acreage of irrigated farmland in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze has surpassed 150 million mow, of which 110 million mow and more can give a stable yield despite drought and waterlogging. The plain areas bordering the Yangtze generally can drain water of a flood which occurs once in every five or ten years, and the hilly irrigated areas can resist a drought which lasts for 50 to 70 days or even longer.

Before the liberation, there were in the Yangtze basin only a few small hydro-electric power stations of a capacity of a few hundred kilowatts. Now there have been built a number of big-scale backbone hydro-electric power stations and more than 10,000 medium-sized and small hydro-electric power stations, furnishing power to industrial and agricultural production.

The Yangtze River is the main artery of transportation between the east and the west in the central part of China. Since the liberation,

it has been harnessed and dredged. Many dangerous shoals and hidden reefs have been removed, beacon lights have been installed and stations for hauling the boats upstream have been built. Conditions of navigation have been improved and the cause of navigation has gained tremendous development. In 1971, the tonnage of freight transported in the Yangtze was about eight times bigger than that in the early post-liberation period.

Before the liberation, snail fever was widely prevalent in some areas in the Yangtze basin, threatening the life and health of the broad masses of the people. Some fertile stretches became "unmanned and deserted" zones. The miserable scene of "Hundreds of villages choked with weeds, men wasted away; thousands of homes left in ruins, phantoms singing with glee" occurred in many localities.

After the liberation, in answer to Chairman Mao's great call, "Snail fever must be wiped out," the broad masses of the cadres and the people adopted various preventive measures and linked the building of water conservation and farmland capital construction with the extermination of snails, achieving very remarkable results. At present, the area of land where snails have been exterminated exceeded 6 million mow and the number of people afflicted with this disease has greatly decreased. The level of the people's physical health has been raised in large measure and a major victory has been won in the extermination of snail fever.

Thanks to the development of construction of water conservation projects and the adoption of other measures for increasing agricultural production, bumper harvests have been reaped in agriculture for ten years running in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, as in other parts of the country. A serious drought occurred in 1971 and yet grain output still exceeded the highest level of the past, being 2.3 times that in the early post-liberation period, and the output of cotton was 5.8 times that in the same period. In 1970, the average per-mow output of grain in 108 hsien and the average per-mow output of cotton in 51 hsien reached or surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

In the past 22 years, the construction of water conservation projects along the Yangtze River has always been accompanied by the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The victories won one after another in this regard have been an outcome of the victories won in the agrarian reform, the agricultural cooperatives, the establishment of people's communes and, in particular, the great proletarian cultural revolution. Practice of the past 22 years shows that: The construction of water conservation projects along the Yangtze River will progress and be victorious whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been carried out; it will meet with defeat and loss whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been violated.

In the course of building the Yangtze water conservation projects, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him came suddenly from the extreme "Left" to undermine the Party's policies and suddenly from the extreme Right to terminate the water conservation projects in the main. They disseminated

the coward's or lazy man's idea that "the state gives money and the peasants do farming" and "we reap grain at the mercy of Heaven," in a frenzied attempt to corrupt the high aspirations of the masses of the people in fighting against heaven and earth. But the cadres and the masses in various localities of the Yangtze basin took the series of Chairman Mao's directives as the guide and firmly struggled against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, so that the cause of the Yangtze water conservation kept developing. Their chief experience was:

1. They perseveringly harnessed the river "for the interests of the broad masses of the people." When they acted according to this guiding thought, they could correctly resolve the various contradictions in the course of building the water conservation projects, prevent one-sidedness and departmentalism, unite with the broad masses of the people and win the struggle of harnessing the river. The construction of the Chingchiang flood regulating project in 1952 was aimed at harnessing the river in the interests of the people and it was carried out after correct handling of the various contradictions left behind in history. This project would make the river and the neighboring lakes advantageous to the people. The people of Hupeh and Hunan provinces worked in unity and accomplished this project in triumph, which not only insured the safety of the people but also promoted the development of agriculture on the Chianghan Plain and the Tungt'ing Lake areas.

2. They relied on the masses of the people to harness the river. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the relevant departments of various provinces and municipalities in the Yangtze basin fully mobilized the broad masses of the people to carry out the series of policies of walking on two legs, launched mass movements on a big scale and fought battles in succession to transform Nature, thereby turning the low-lying land which was flooded in nine out of ten years into the land of grain and cotton and into the land of fish and rice.

3. They conscientiously carried out the principle of "unified planning, over-all planning, suitable division of labor, and work by stages," and correctly handled the relation between the long-range prospects and the immediate prospects, the main stream and the side streams, the upper and the middle and the lower reaches, the big and the medium-sized and the small water conservation projects, flood prevention and power generation, irrigation and navigation, hydro-electric power generation and thermo-electric power generation, generation and consumption of power, etc.

4. They paid attention to making multiple utilization. The Yangtze River has rich water resources, of which multiple utilization can be made in a big way. In Shaoshan irrigation area, Hunan Province, water conservation projects have been built in conformity with unified planning. The average grain output exceeds 950 catties per mow in the whole area. Meanwhile, power stations have been built, the main canals have become navigable, trees have been planted on both sides of the canals, fish are bred in reservoirs, and the outlook of this area has gone through an all-round

change. In Chiangtu hsien, Kiangsu Province, the sluice gate fronting the Yangtze River serves many purposes. It is useful in conducting water, pumping water for irrigation, and draining flood water and can be used in power generation, in passing the fish to another fishing ground and in navigation.

Recently, the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power called a meeting of relevant departments of the eight provinces and municipalities, including, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Shanghai in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze and Szechwan in the upper reaches, to sum up seriously the experience of harnessing the Yangtze in the past two decades and more, to carry out education in ideology and political line and to explain more clearly the thinking guiding the harnessing of the Yangtze. It also put forth a plan and conception of harnessing of the Yangtze for the future. This meeting aroused the participants' fighting spirit and strengthened coordination among them. They were determined to advance in the wake of victory and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, to rely on the Party committees at all levels to mobilize the hundreds of millions of people in the Yangtze basin to go further to win still greater victories in the struggle of harnessing the Yangtze and make the 10,000-li-long Yangtze River play a greater role in building socialism.

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SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Activities of Scientific Experiments Carried Out Briskly in Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 21, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, February 20, 1972) Mass activities of scientific experiments with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay are briskly under way in Peking. The broad masses of workers and peasants, revolutionary cadres and scientific and technical workers diligently study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, apply dialectical materialism in guiding scientific experiments and have continuously won new achievements.

Adopting indigenous methods, a number of simply-equipped, small factories have succeeded in trial-making some top-notch products. Some big factories with better conditions have gone further to innovate their equipment, tap their potentials and raise their level of production. The departments of commerce, posts and telecommunications, etc., have also carried out mass activities of technical innovation in connection with realities and achieved success in this concern.

According to incomplete statistics, more than 10,000 items of innovation have been realized and a number of important items have attained the advanced level in the municipality last year. For instance, the artificial diamond drill bit which has lately been successfully trial-made is several times more efficient in drilling a hard earth layer than the steel drill bit which is widely used at present. This creates conditions for carrying out mining on a big scale and quickening the geological drilling in metallurgy, petroleum industry and coal mining.

For another instance, a batch of high precision machine tools operated with push button controls, a number of new varieties of steel suited to the conditions of China's resources and of fine quality, radio-frequency (射 頻) and sputtering (濺 射) equipment used in the transistor industry, a 6,000-horsepower internal combustion locomotive, a high-power water-cooling controllable silicon rectifier, and other important new products have been successfully trial-made one after another and production of them has started. The new technical processes of fluidics, controllable silicon, preparation of bacterial enzymes and processing with little or no cutting are in extensive use. Mass activities of scientific farming develop ever more deeply with each passing day in the outskirts of Peking. The area of land for experimenting on fine strains of hybrid maize and of hybrid sorghum alone has expanded by six times as against that in the preceding year. The brisk development of the mass activities of scientific experiments has opened a wide road for the continuous raising of the level of industrial and agricultural production.

The deep-going development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and the serious conducting of education in ideology and political line form a great impetus pushing forward the fast development

of the mass movement of scientific experiments in Peking. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the cadres and the masses of the capital--answering Chairman Mao's call, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism"--have started studying the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously, gone deep to criticize the idealist transcendentalism and metaphysical viewpoints of all shapes and colors spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, to criticize the revisionist trash of "technique in command" and "management of factory by experts," and to criticize such erroneous ideas as "production has reached its peak," "science is something mysterious" and "technique is useless," thereby greatly raising their consciousness of the line struggle and arousing their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act.

The Party committee of Peking Hsinhua Printing Works led the workers and staff members of the whole factory to study Chairman Mao's writings on the dialectically unified relations between redness and expertness and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. The cadres and the broad masses of the whole works distinguished between their arduously delving into techniques for the revolution and their putting politics in command and correctly handled the relations between politics and technique. There emerged from among them a new atmosphere of arduously delving into technique for the revolution.

In the past two years, 37 of the 308 items of technical innovation realized by this factory were important ones which gave a great impetus to the development of its production.

Through study and criticism, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsuchiawu brigade in P'ingku hsien vigorously smashed the "theory that science is something mysterious" and carried out activities of scientific experiment. To break down the old rule that "it is impossible to reap two autumn crops each year," they made comparisons and experiments of planting by different methods and eventually found the law of high yield of both wheat and maize. Immediately after that, the brigade's Party branch again led the cadres and commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level," and encouraged them to go on marching toward production in depth and breadth. The cadres and commune members assigned themselves a new subject: Since two crops can be reaped in one year, is it possible to reap three crops or even four crops? The cadres and the masses applied Chairman Mao's viewpoint of unity of opposites, analyzed the strong points of growing many crops by rotation and the contradictions which might crop up, and tried to find a method of resolving these contradictions. They made experiments of growing three crops of wheat, maize and sorghum by rotation, three crops of wheat, maize and paddy by rotation and four crops of cotton, maize, wheat and turnip by rotation in experimental and large fields. These experiments produced relatively good results. On the basis of increase in production in the several preceding years in succession, the more than 2,000 mow of land in the whole brigade yielded an average of over 1,000 catties per mow.

In the course of the activities of scientific experiments, the Party organizations at all levels in Peking municipality continuously criticized the "theory that the masses are backward" and established the historical-materialist viewpoint that the masses are the real heroes. The broad masses of workers and peasants directly took part in the scientific experiments, making the activities of scientific experiment show a new outlook of surging enthusiasm. After studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, the butchers of the Peking Foodstuff Company came to realize that man's knowledge and abilities were not innate but were acquired through practice. They firmly upheld the viewpoint of practice first, adopted the indigenous method, combined the indigenous method with the foreign method and using the bone chips, entrails and other wastes from butchered pigs, cows, goats or fowl, successfully trial-made 21 kinds of medicines including tetracyclin, aureomycin, gan-ning (肝宁) and k'ang-chün-li (抗菌痢) tablets. Some of these medicines have filled a blank in Peking's pharmaceutical industry.

The aluminum rods needed by Tungfeng Wire Factory in producing wire had to be treated totally by hot-rolling by another factory outside Peking. To raise efficiency of production, save transportation and shorten the period of production, the workers made experiments and succeeded in effecting a new technological process of drawing aluminum rods by means of hydraulic press. Compared with the ordinary technological process of big-scale hot-rolling, this new process had the strong points of being carried out quickly and easily and involving only a small investment. This opened a new road for the medium-sized and small wire factories in making wire.

During the activities of scientific experiments, many units in Peking municipality have paid attention to fully exploiting the technicians' revolutionary enthusiasm while bringing the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants into play. Most of the factories and production brigades of the municipality have now set up "three-in-one" scientific and technical groups with technicians taking part in them. In making experiments and research on some major items, they formed three-in-one combinations comprising the producing unit, the user unit and the scientific and research unit. Many of the scientific and technical workers went to factories and the countryside and among the masses. They modestly received re-education from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, actively joined the masses of workers and peasants in making scientific experiments, and brought their own technical skills into full play. The Party committee of Peking Pharmaceutical Factory correctly implemented the Party's policy toward intellectuals, making the technical contingent of this factory go through an enormous change and go on making new contributions. In the past four years, it recorded 79 items of scientific research in this factory, which were equal to 19 times the scientific research work done in the four years before the liberation.

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LAND DEVELOPMENT

Fine Situation in "Peitahuang" of Today

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 17, 1972)

In the northeastern border region of our motherland there is a large tract of fertile land with abundant resources and dense forests. In the past, this area was called "Peitahuang" (Great North Wasteland) because it had no trace of human habitation and it was not well developed. Over the past ten years and more, the heroic people of Peitahuang used their hard-working hands and drew a picture here of a socialist new region of our time. Ancient barren plains have become thousands of hectares of good land with green crops; places uninhabited by people in the past have become wide areas of villages and factories; and a wilderness which slumbered in the past has been awakened by the hum of tractors. During this convulsive struggle for transforming nature, a generation of socialist new people are growing up with vitality after going through numerous processes of steeling and tempering.

The development and construction of Peitahuang is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Ancient Wilderness Transformed Into Thousands of Hectares of Good Farms

Peitahuang is located in the lower reaches of the Heilungkiang River, the Ussuri River and the Sungari River. Most of this area is primitive marsh land, and history has never recorded any large-scale development being carried out by people here. After liberation, the people of various nationalities here became masters of Peitahuang under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, and started to develop this area in a planned way.

In 1958, the great leader Chairman Mao dispatched 100,000 demobilized officers and men of the People's Liberation Army to reclaim Peitahuang. Together with the local people of various nationalities, they displayed the glorious tradition of Nanniwan and started the march heroically and resolutely on the thousand square li of barren plains. Many veteran Red Army men and veteran 8th Route Army men led young reclamation fighters to the marsh land in misty rains. They set up stoves on the barren plain, gathered white birch trees and bran twigs from nearby areas and built small sheds with them. Using tractors, they reclaimed large tracts of barren plains, sowed seeds, and garnered a great victory in reclaiming the barren land, sowing seeds, and producing a large quantity of grain for the state all within one year. It was these heroic developers who overcame various unimaginable difficulties, passed one bitter winter of 30-40 degrees below zero after another, and ushered in one bumper harvest year after another.

The development of the thousand square li barren plain has brought about drastic changes in this area. At present, Peitahuang has newly reclaimed 20 million mow of fertile land, supplied the state with large

quantities of wheat, soybean and rice each year, and become an important commodity grain supply base in our country. Many areas and nationalities with relatively backward production levels in the past have transformed their features rapidly, and made new contributions continuously to the state.

Jaoho hsien on the bank of the Ussuri River had only 30,000 mow of farm fields shortly after liberation, but has now 900,000 mow of acreage. This hsien, which had for a long time relied on state grain supplies in the past, now delivers large quantities of wheat and soybeans to the state.

Ssupaitun of this hsien, in which people of Ho-che nationality dwelled together, had only one horse and one cow shortly after liberation, and the people knew nothing about farming and led a nomadic life of fishing and hunting. Subsequently, with assistance given by the people's government, they started to settle down and gradually learned to reclaim land. At the beginning, they mainly relied on human-pulled plows to till land. Then they purchased cattle and horses, reclaimed land from several score mow, one hundred mow to the present total of 1,200 mow, attaining self-sufficiency in grain with a surplus. This village of more than 100 residents sold and delivered nearly 100,000 catties of grain to the state in 1970. They not only have tractors and a whole set of tractor-drawn farm tools, but also four tractor operators of their own nationality as well as electric power irrigation facilities capable of irrigating 300 mow of fields. At the same time, they have made great progress in fishery production.

Advanced units of agricultural high yields and stable yields have incessantly emerged, among them Nungfeng brigade of Chihsien hsien may serve as an example. This brigade had been a famous poor locality before liberation, with stony soil during drought and a piece of whitish flooded field during waterlogging, yielding less than 100 catties of grain per mow in good harvest years. Since their learning from Tachai in 1965, they have energetically undertaken farm capital construction centering upon water conservation, fertilizer application and soil conservation, enabling 80 of the acreage of the brigade to come under irrigation and drainage, providing a share of 3.5 mow of farm land per capita that guaranteed good harvest despite drought and waterlogging, and raising the per-mow average grain yield to reach the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Creating Heroic Deeds Our Predecessors Dared Not To Create

The several million heroic boys and girls fighting in Peitahuang used their diligent hands to overcome various difficulties, and created a miracle in planting a large acreage with paddy rice in the frigid zone. The Peitahuang of the past has now become a place to match the Chiangnan area south of the Yangtze River.

Aihui hsien, located in the northern border region of Heilungkiang Province, has an annual average temperature at two degrees below zero Centigrade, and a frost-free period of only about 100 days. For a long period

of time, this locality was able to grow only wheat, oats, buckwheat and potatoes that were suitable for growth in the frigid zone, and the average per-mow grain yield had been less than 100 catties. The old "Gazetteer of Aihui hsien" once carried this old saying: "Aihui is in an out-of-the-way border region of strong winds and thin soil which freezes up early and thaws late. Cereals and rice are not suitable for planting and no fruit can be grown here."

However, after liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of people of Aihui hsien broke down the shackles of old conventions and customs, dared to defy the most difficult natural conditions, and traversed a path nobody had traversed before. They cut mountain rocks and conducted river water, blocked up rivers and built dikes, repaired ditches and sank wells, energetically undertook farm and water conservation construction, and re-developed the mountains and rivers of Aihui, opening up for the first time a path for planting large acreage of paddy rice in the frigid zone.

The work of planting paddy rice was started by Ssuchiatzu brigade of Ssuchiatzu commune. In 1962 commune members of Ssuchiatzu brigade exerted strenuous and skillful efforts to utilize water from the Erhkung River, built a small reservoir, excavated three drainage ditches and five flood-retention ditches, not only enabling the 2,400 mow of march land to be free from the danger of waterlogging, but also building up 300 mow of irrigated farm fields. In 1963, this brigade adopted the method of hot water seed treatment and began sowing at an earlier date, thus overcoming the difficulty due to the short frost-free period. They planted paddy rice in the 300 mow of water fields, and reaped a bumper harvest of 530 catties per mow.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of commune members of Aihui hsien have demonstrated still greater socialist incentive. They learned from the far away Tachai and from the nearby Ssuchiatzu brigade, cherished revolutionary enthusiasm with faster and more vigorous paces in order to whip up an upsurge in undertaking water conservation, planting paddy rice so as to produce more grain for the revolution and make still greater contributions.

At present, on Aihui hsien's land of 1,500 square meters, canals and ditches crisscross and field paths intersect, and there are 38 large and small irrigation channels with a total length of 560 li, and various flood control projects totalling 346 li in length. On the vast and expansive plain, nearly 1,000 water electric power stations, one water-lifting station, electric power operated wells, large and small reservoirs, electric power irrigation stations, and various kinds of ponds and dikes are scattered about like stars and chess men.

A relatively complete irrigation system combining natural flow channel irrigation, electric power irrigation and pumping irrigation has been built up on a preliminary scale, capable of irrigating 78,000 mow of land, averaging 1.5 mow for each of the agricultural population of the whole hsien.

Today, Aihui hsien has become one of the high-yield and stable-yield grain areas of Heilungkiang Province. In 1971, the total grain output including rice, wheat and soybean of the hsien reached 80 million catties, nearly doubling that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution, and the hsien delivered and sold 37 million catties of grain to the state, an increase of 2.5 times that of 1965.

Advancing in Depth and Breadth on Production

The broad masses of commune members and military reclamation fighters in developing Peitahuang and constructing Peitahuang have also energetically undertaken agricultural mechanization simultaneously with the opening up of barren land and the transformation of mountains and rivers in order to advance in depth and breadth in production. Chairman Mao's great call: "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" has begun to become a living reality.

Today, on the expansive and wide farm fields on reclaimed land in "Peitahuang," most of the heavy manual labor jobs and farm work done by the cattle and horse of the past have been replaced by mechanical operation. The degree of agricultural mechanization has reached over 60 percent. The production bases run by the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps as well as the state-run farms which are scattered about in this area have basically realized agricultural mechanization. Most of the production brigades of the rural people's communes have several tractors and have realized mechanization or semi-mechanization for such non-farming undertakings as husking, rice processing, flour milling, grass cutting, and fodder pulverization. Here, every hsien has set up farm machine repair and manufacturing plants. The communes have farm machine repair plants and the brigades have farm machine repair shops and repair teams, attaining the goal of making major repairs without going out of the hsien, major and minor repairs without going out of the communes, and maintenance without going out of the teams. The beautiful mountains and rivers on the northeastern border regions of our motherland show a gorgeous picture of a new socialist rural area engaging in agricultural mechanization.

Each man with full labor power here undertakes farming tasks for at least 30-50 mow of land and sometimes for as much as 60-70 mow. In the past, people carried out extensive cultivation and widely spaced sowing and reaped low yields. After liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad rural areas mainly relied on the collective economic strength in gradually realizing agricultural mechanization, opening up a broad avenue for advance in depth and breadth on production.

The drastic changes in Yenchiang commune of Sunwu hsien on the bank of the Heilungkiang River serve as an example. This commune is surrounded by mountains on three sides and by a river on one side, has a level terrain and fertile soil, and is suitable for developing grain production. However, before liberation only a few old-type farm tools drawn by cattle and horses were used for the 15,000 mow of land here and for a portion of the fields manual labor was relied on for digging holes with mattocks and sowing seeds,

and the grain yield was low. People described the condition of this locality with this old saying: "The black fertile earth does not yield grain, and the vast wilderness hears only the cries of birds and animals."

After the introduction of agricultural cooperativization, the broad masses of cadres and commune members exerted effort to develop agricultural production through self-reliance and arduous struggle, accumulated capital fund, creating conditions for purchasing agricultural machinery. After the great cultural revolution, the whole commune accumulated 610,000 yuan of capital funds for agricultural mechanization and successively purchased 12 tractors, 8 combine harvestors, 84 large sets of tractor-drawn farm tools, and 224 units of electric power irrigation and drainage machines and non-farming machines.

At present, 80 percent of the commune's farm fields have achieved mechanization, and the non-farming jobs are basically mechanized. This has greatly lightened the commune members' labor burdens, effectively raised labor productivity, making greater and greater contributions to the state. In 1971, this commune's acreage was three times that before liberation, its grain per-mow yield and total output were raised by 100 percent and 300 percent respectively, and it sold and delivered 4.2 million catties of grain to the state. This historically long time grain-deficient locality has thus become a small granary.

Following the gradual mechanization of agriculture, the large labor force is freed from heavy and clumsy jobs, thus laying a favorable foundation for the further expansion of re-investment for production, for the promotion of an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, and for the consolidation and development of the people's communes' collective economy.

Shengli brigade of Laolai commune in Naho hsien used the large volume of human labor and animal power freed from manual work by machine operations for energetically engaging in farmland capital construction. The laborers not only built up three reservoirs and 13 water-lifting stations, transformed 10,000 mow of acreage suffering from loss of water and soil and 7,000 mow of sandy fields into fertile fields, but also reclaimed and opened up a large tract of barren land, and afforested several thousand mow of land in a forest shelter belt. At the same time, they also made progress in animal husbandry and in multiple undertakings. The number of large animals was increased by three times as compared with before the commune formation, totalling over 1,000 head in addition to more than 3,000 head of pigs and 3,000 head of sheep. The scale of various multiple undertakings such as bee-keeping, fish-breeding, silkworm raising, the planting of medicinal herbs and knitting work has become bigger and bigger.

Over the past ten years and more, this brigade has supplied a total of three million yuan worth of agricultural and subsidiary products to the state. The income from multiple undertakings accounted for over 20 percent of the total agricultural income, thus effectively promoting the development of agricultural production.

A Generation of New People in Peitahuang

In winter season at Peitahuang, 1,000 li of land is ice-bound and 10,000 li is covered with snow, and the temperature often falls to 30-40 degrees below zero. In the past, people were usually afraid of going to Peitahuang. Today, the broad masses of educated youths who were tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution have responded to the great leader Chairman Mao's call: "It is necessary for the educated youths to proceed to the rural areas to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." Group after group of them have left Peking, the banks of Huangpu River, the shores of Haihe River and the Hsitzu lakeside, to converge at Peitahuang and joined the glorious rank and file of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps engaged in reclamation of the border region. Or they have settled down in the broad rural areas on the road of integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

At present, from the banks of the torrential Heilungkiang River to the lofty ranges of the Greater and Lesser Hsingan Mountains, from the vast and expansive Sanchiang Plains to the foot of the Wanta Mountains that are densely covered by forests, the broad masses of educated youths are displaying youthful vitality while going on a path opened up by the elder generation of exploiters, and are waging a battle to transform heaven and earth. They are being subjected to one thousand processes of steeling and tempering and are growing up with vim and vigor.

The names of many advanced youths are being circulated extensively in Peitahuang.

Chin Hsun-hua, an educated youth from Shanghai, assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works, and did not fear death during the days of battles for reclaiming Peitahuang. He gave his life heroically while salvaging state property, and became an example for the broad masses of revolutionary youths to emulate.

Chu Ya-chun, an educated youth from Harbin and a Communist Party member, lost her hand during a struggle for developing Peitahuang. In spite of her disability, she cherished a strong aspiration and advanced with high spirit and vigor to continue the revolution. Now, she has been elected a member of the Heilungkiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Chang Shu-hui, Chang Shu-fen and Chang Shu-yen are sisters and a worker's daughters. They took root in Peitahuang and made unusual contributions while working in ordinary positions. They have successively joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The broad masses of educated youths stand firm on Peitahuang, bear the motherland in mind and keep the world in sight, constantly contemplate making better and more contribution of their strengths to the grand undertakings of building up Peitahuang. Lu Hung-chu, a female educated youth from Shanghai municipality, serves as an example.

Lu Hung-chu came to Peitahuang from Shanghai. At the outset, she was determined to make some success here. However, when she was dealing with the land every day, she started to waver. After receiving class education and line education, she realized that a person's ambitions must be linked with the revolution and with the people. Henceforth, she decided to dedicate her youthful years to the grand undertaking of constructing Peitahuang. During labor work, she always learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and from the veteran reclamation fighters, and actively took part in activities of scientific experiments. For more than two years, she used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to overcome various difficulties, created several score new combinations in the methods of embryonic grafting and hybridization of wheat. She also cultivated a fine variety from hybridization of soybeans, scoring initial success. At the same time, she also conducted experiments on peanuts, sesame seeds, and upland rice, achieving certain results.

Lu Hung-chu conscientiously remolded her subjective world in the course of remolding the objective world. In the short span of two years since her arrival in Peitahuang, she has become a glorious Communist Party member and is advancing along the road of being red and expert.

In this broad and expansive field of Peitahuang, the broad masses of educated youths have gone through the numerous and strict trials in class struggle and line struggle, triumphed over one challenge by wind and snow storm after another against nature, and undergone drastic changes in their spiritual features. A large number of advanced elements have joined the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League.

In the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps, 12,000 educated youths have joined the Chinese Communist Party just since the beginning of the great cultural revolution. Among the educated youths who settled down in the production teams in the rural areas, quite a few have been promoted to leadership positions at various levels. In production, many educated youths have become skilled laborers in agricultural production, tractor operators, and herdsmen. They are playing a greater and greater role on various fronts; and a generation of new people is growing up in the course of fighting.

* * *

LOWER LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

North China Haien Party Committee Strengthens Centralized Leadership

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 21, 1972)

the members of the tsunhua county committee of the chinese communist party is strengthening centralized leadership by conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and applying democratic centralism.

secretary of the county party committee comrade wang kuo-fan was a member of a district party committee of the county 20 years ago. he led the peasants in running a cooperative diligently and frugally. in 1955, in the notes to the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside" chairman mao cited the cooperative and called on the people to learn from it.

the other party committee members respect wang kuo-fan because they think that he comes from an advanced unit, and has wide practical experience. they always ask him to decide when they have difficult problems. but wang kuo-fan thinks that the more they respect him, the greater the need for him to be modest and prudent and encourage democracy. wang kuo-fan studies chairman mao's theory on party building with other standing committee members so as to strengthen the party concept. he sets high demands on himself and considers himself as one of the "squad members". when important matters must be dealt with, he never takes a decision alone but puts the question to the others for discussion. in developing small county- and commune-run industries, a standing committee member in charge of industry put forward a suggestion once. wang kuo-fan thought it was good, but he called a meeting of the standing committee to discuss the matter. the committee took a decision and worked out measures. wang kuo-fan talks over the work and exchanges ideas and information with other leading members in carrying out chairman mao's revolutonary line and policies. wang kuo-fan has set an example for the "squad" by his democratic style of work. the "squad members" all keep to a style of collective leadership by the party committee.

some army comrades who have been elected into the county party committee always respect other committee members in making decisions. after the experience in militia work of hsiyang county in shansi province appeared in the "people's daily" last july, the party committee of the county's people's militia department drew up a document. however, it was made public only after kuo hou-chang, deputy secretary of the county party committee and political commissar of the people's militia department, submitted it to the whole committee for full discussion and decision. he said that, as the army was under the leadership of the party, the militia department party committee must be under the centralized leadership of the county party committee. following his example, cadres of the militia department strengthened party concept and asked for instructions from the county party committee. this strengthened centralized leadership.

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the old, middle-aged and young cadres on the county party committee learn from each other and strengthen their unity on the basis of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. standing committee member tsao shou-shan was a leading cadre in the county before the cultural revolution. he is familiar with conditions in the county and experienced in work. other leading members respect him. following chairman mao's teaching "don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions", he constantly strengthens party concept and is never complacent. once when discussing the problems in the leading group of a commune, some standing committee members asked him to decide. conscious of the confidence others had in him, he thought he should pay attention to the opinion of others and not pride himself on being a veteran. he supported the view of a young standing committee member. after discussion, the standing committee adopted this view and the problems were settled.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Construction in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

peking, capital of socialist china, has undergone large-scale construction since liberation and become a new city under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

total floor space of new buildings added since 1949 equals two and half times the total in pre-liberation days.

before liberation peking was industrially backward. with the rapid building of factories and industrial districts, peking now has modern metallurgical, coal mining, petroleum, electricity, machine building, chemical, textile and light industries. it has changed from a consumer-city into a socialist producer-city.

tienanmen square in the heart of the city was reconstructed and expanded in 1958. situated on the north side of the huge square is the magnificent tienanmen rostrum. the modern buildings of the great hall of the people, the museum of the chinese revolution and the chinese history, the peking railway station, the nationalities palace of culture, the military museum of the chinese people's revolution, the agricultural exhibition centre and the peking indoor stadium went up, one after the other. together with ancient examples of architecture and scenic spots such as the palace museum, tien tan (temple of heaven), chingshan park, peihai park and the summer palace, achievements of the chinese working people in the past, they create a scene of grandeur.

communications are highly developed in and around the city. networks of rail lines, highways and air lines link the capital with various provinces, cities and autonomous regions. peking's rail and air lines on international routes are strengthening ties of friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

peking as a political, economic, cultural and military centre of many feudal dynasties is recorded in long history. more than 800 years have passed since peking was chosen to be the capital of the chin, yuan, ming and ching dynasties. but, owing to imperialist aggression and the reactionary rule of feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in the past century, peking was a backward semi-feudal, semi-colonial city till liberation in 1949.

peking had little industry at that time. over 80 per cent of the industrial undertakings were handicraft workshops, and only a few factories with backward equipment and technique had over a hundred workers each. the city could not produce steel, textiles, machines and chemicals, and even could not make daily necessities. most of the goods it needed had to be imported or brought in from tientsin and shanghai.

on the eve of nation-wide liberation, in his report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china, chairman mao pointed out: "only when production in the cities is restored and developed, when consumer-cities are transformed into producer-cities, can the people's political power be consolidated." this teaching pointed out the way for the construction of peking after liberation.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other swindlers pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line that was "left" in form but right in essence, advocated dismantling the old city and building a new one, and opposed setting up modern industry.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, the people of peking expanded the city while utilizing and repairing old buildings in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in municipal construction.

at the time of liberation, the eastern outskirts of the city had only five small dilapidated factories. now it is a prosperous industrial centre with many factories. the western and southern outskirts have also put up many factory buildings as has the city proper, and the neighbourhood inhabitants have set up over 400 factories. the city now has almost 200 big modern industrial enterprises with over a thousand workers each. the total value of peking's industrial output last year was 149 times the figure for 1948, the year before nation-wide liberation, or 2.6 times the figure for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. products made by the city are also sent to other places in china and exported.

"serving production and the working people" is an important principle guiding peking's municipal

construction. with the growth of industry, the population of peking has nearly quadrupled in the past two decades or so. the party and people's government saw to it that about 20 million square metres of housing floor space was built or improved. the hopingli residential district in the northeast corner of the city was a wilderness when the city was liberated. construction began in 1953. buildings put up since cover 400,000 square metres. there include department stores, hospitals, cinemas, post offices, banks, primary and middle schools, kindergartens, dining halls and other establishments. there are more than 30 such residential districts in peking. peking residents all have housing, though space is still limited. rent and charges for running water and electricity are low, averaging five per cent of income.

slums of the past found at lungtan lake and lunghsukou (dragon beard ditch) which were littered with garbage and nightsoil, with sewers sending out noisome smells have been eliminated. in their place are tall new buildings and broad clean streets. all the dirty ditches in the city were replaced after liberation by large underground sewers. the working people used to drink bitter well-water in the old society, but now the people living in the city proper and towns on the nearby outskirts basically use tap water.

peking had no gas and heating facilities before liberation. after liberation peking set up heat and power plants and coking plants and installed gas and radiators. hundreds of thousands of people now use gas for cooking and a considerable number of residential quarters have heating facilities provided by the heat and power plants. the living conditions of the working people are being improved step by step.

big headway has also been made in planting trees. every spring and autumn workers, peasants, office workers, students and other city residents plant trees in the city proper and on the nearby outskirts in support of specialized forestry workers. more than 40 parks and gardens were opened after liberation. there are trees in most of the industrial areas, around government offices, campuses and residential quarters, lining roads, rivers and lakes. in summer the whole city is a lush green and the trees give deep shade.

an ancient cultural city, peking has many palacial buildings, historical edifices, ancient relics and places of historical interest.

the palace museum, construction of which started in 1406, covers 720,000 square metres. the groups of magnificent buildings with golden tiled roofs were beautifully designed and laid out in a well-planned way. they embody the fine architectural tradition of the chinese working people. the summer palace in peking's western suburbs has several hundred big and small buildings. the palace, with a circumference of eight kilometres, is set in very attractive scenery. it is the remaining imperial garden of the feudal dynasties that lasted several thousand years. patating

(part of the great wall), the ming tombs, tientan (temple of heaven) and peihai park are places of historical interest built by chinese working people in the past.

peking was returned to the people after liberation. the party and the people's government have paid great attention to protecting and repairing the historical relics and made them serve proletarian politics and the working people. more than 70 big ancient buildings were restored to their former grandeur after liberation. the chinien palace in the temple of heaven was reconstructed recently. the wulung (five dragons) pavilion in peihai park and the shaowo palace in the summer palace are under repair. the palacial buildings of the reactionary rulers of the past are recreational centres for the working people today. historical relics unearthed in the country during the cultural revolution are now on display in the palace museum.

the schools in peking before liberation served the reactionary ruling classes. education has made a big headway since liberation, particularly since the cultural revolution. the number of institutions of higher learning, primary and middle schools last year was nearly double the 1949 figure, and all school-age children are at school. more educational opportunities are given to children of the working people. secondary education is now universal. the famous peking and tsinghua universities and other universities and colleges are now open to workers, peasants and soldiers. medical and health work has developed rapidly. the number of hospitals last year was more than twice that in 1949. there are clinics in factories, government offices, schools and neighbourhoods. many neighbourhoods have set up community health centres and trained many health workers. in contrast to the old days, the working people now receive good medical care.

peking has built many cinemas, clubs, stadiums and parks since liberation. the ancient cultural city has been rejuvenated.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Changes in a Region in Central China

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 21, 1972)

once under constant threat of natural disasters, hsinhsiang administrative region of central china's honan province has undergone great changes through the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the 16 counties and municipalities in the region have five million people. situated on the abandoned bed of the yellow river, the region was mostly a hilly, saline and sandy area.

pumping stations, power transmission lines, tractors, big and small reservoirs and irrigation

canals are seen everywhere. it no longer depends on the state for grain supplies as a few years ago.

grain output per hectare in 1971 in ten counties and municipalities reached the three-ton target set by the national programme for agricultural development. the region last year supplied the state with 170,000 tons of grain and 29,500 tons of cotton.

under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the workers, commune members and cadres of the region have set up small industries to serve agriculture by relying on their own efforts and hard work.

hsinhsiang now has more than 960 small factories, most set up during the cultural revolution. there were no iron and steel and chemical fertilizer plants in the region before 1966. it used to depend on the state for pig iron to make farm tools and for chemical fertilizer. now it has six small iron and steel works. every county has two to four farm machinery repair plants and every commune has a farm machine repair shop.

the region also has 11 small nitrogen fertilizer plants and 14 phosphate fertilizer plants which in 1971 produced 79,000 tons and 30,000 tons, respectively. the number of small cement works came to 31 as against four before 1966. cement output in 1971 reached 520,000 tons, four times the 1965 figure. hsinhsiang has opened 38 coal pits and built many small factories turning out consumer goods.

over the past few years, the people in the region have used the locally-produced pig iron to turn out more than 30,000 machines including threshers, fodder crushers, flour mills, oil pressing machines. most communes and brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized the processing of farm and side-line produce. five small local railways with a total length of 297 kilometres were laid with rails of locally-produced rolled steel. with the setting up of a large number of cement plants, more water conservancy projects have been built. these include 670 electric pumping stations, 40,000 pump wells and many reservoirs and irrigation canals and ditches. more than 60 per cent of the farmland is now irrigated. more than 10,000 kilometres of high and low tension transmission lines were strung up on cement poles with transformers, wires and poles all made in the locality. eighty per cent of the production brigades now have electricity.

these local industries were all set up self-reliantly by the workers, commune members and cadres with methods of their own devising and necessary state aid.

when the building of the chinyang county iron smelting plant started in 1966, there were only 17 workers and cadres who then knew nothing about blast furnaces. they went to a small iron smelting plant in shansi province to learn. there was no machines for making steel shell of the blast furnace. they dug a semi-circular pit and lowered the five-centimetre-thick sheet steel which they then hammered into shape. putting up a smokestack would

cost more than 10,000 yuan. the workers welded 20 gasoline tanks together instead at a cost of about 300 yuan. the workers dug a well and installed a submerged pump and then raised a five-ton capacity oil tank for a water tower. through hard work, the workers built a small blast furnace, which produced pig iron up to standard. the iron smelting equipment was later improved step by step as the production developed.

a cement plant of huihsien county was set up by seven old peasants led by a communist. they started with a small kiln built by themselves with a 200 yuan investment. the plant grew and advanced from indigenous to modern methods. annual output by 1969 reached 30,000 tons. when the plant planned to double output the following year, some people thought the task too heavy and the equipment too limited. they drew up a plan calling for a state investment of 500,000 yuan. most of the workers and cadres did not agree and maintained that the plant could be enlarged if they exerted themselves. the plant party branch led the workers to the old small kiln and asked the veteran workers to relate the history of the plant. the workers pledged not to ask the state for unnecessary investment no matter what difficulties they might face. in the dead of winter, the party branch secretary led the workers in building another small kiln quickly which made up for the shortage of equipment. as a result, the output of cement reached 61,000 tons in 1970.

most of the small factories in the region were built to serve local farm production. so they had the support of the commune members. when hsinhsiang county decided to set up a small chemical fertilizer plant, but did not have enough building workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members offered to help. the day work started, skilled brick layers, carpenters and others selected by the eight communes in the county went to the construction site. holding red banners and beating drums and gongs, many other commune members also went and got 12,000 tons of sand and stone needed ready in less than a half month. at the same time, the county machinery plants hastened the work of making equipment in the spirit of socialist cooperation. on july 1, 1970, the birthday of the chinese communist party, the chemical fertilizer plant was put into operation.

most of the communes in the region had no plants making and repairing farm machines before the cultural revolution. some mountainous communes had to take diesel engines dozens of kilometres for repairs. the hsinhsiang administrative regional revolutionary committee in 1969 decided to set up farm machine repair shops in the 188 people's communes in a planned way and equipped them with simple-structure lathes, shaping machines, radial drills, pneumatic hammers, electric welding machines and other equipment. under the unified leadership of the revolutionary committee, the workers of dozens of small machinery plants turned out all the equipment quickly in the spirit of socialist cooperation. in the past few years, the region has made more than 3,000 machines of various kinds.

AGRICULRURE

Growing Agriculture on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1972)

agricultural production on shanghai's outskirts recorded a good harvest for the tenth year in succession. average per-hectare grain output of all the counties in 1971 topped 7.5 tons. output of cotton was also good after defeating natural adversities. these advances were made under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

working hard to change nature

shanghai has ten counties on the city outskirts with 360,000 hectares of farmland. under the cruel oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, farm production on shanghai's outskirts was very low. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, the peasants have since liberation advanced along the broad road of socialist collectivization. filled with revolutionary vigour, they have fought the elements and raised farm output speedily.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", shanghai's outskirts completed more than 600 million cubic metres of earth-and-stone work involving more than 200 million work days in the past two decades. they have repaired and built 470 kilometres of sea dykes, dredged or widened more than one hundred trunk waterways, dug one thousand more and built more than 400 sluice gates and more than 3,600 power-driven drainage and irrigation stations. this brought 96 per cent of its farmland under irrigation. through self-reliance and hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members turned 66,600 hectares of arid, and saline and low-lying land into fertile soil giving high stable yield.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres on shanghai's outskirts have conscientiously read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and raised their political consciousness. determined to till the land for the revolution, they display inexhaustible strength in the struggle against the elements. take hsinwu commune of sungchiang county which used to suffer from waterlogging whenever there was rain. during the cultural revolution, the peasants took the pace-setting tachai production brigade as their example, and, after four years of hard work, filled in more than 320 rivers and streams, dug more than 20 new waterways and set up a network of water conservancy projects. this turned 1,000 hectares of low-lying fields into fertile land with drainage and irrigation facilities. the commune's grain output topped 7.5 tons per hectare for three years running.

fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization

chairman mao issued this great instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" after the setting up of the rural people's communes in china. shanghai's outskirts launched a mass drive to reform farm machinery and implements. the work, however, went very slow owing to interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his local agents. chairman mao's great instruction on agricultural mechanization struck a deeper chord in the peasants' hearts during the great cultural revolution and there is a new drive.

the ten counties are well on the way to mechanizing farming with the help from the state and by relying on the strength of the collective economy of the people's communes. there were 13 times as many tractors in 1971 as in 1965 and the machine-ploughed acreage increased from 17 per cent to over 70 per cent of all the arable land. irrigation, plant protection, threshing and farm and side-line produce processing are mechanized or semi-mechanized. output of chemical fertilizer by the ten counties' small plants was 60 per cent higher than in 1965. a network to repair farm machinery is coming into being. production brigades can now do minor repairs, communes do bigger ones and counties do overhauls. as farm machinery is being used on a wider scale, labour efficiency has increased. this has liberated manpower, expanded side-line production and made it possible to farm more intensively. the collective economy of the people's communes has been consolidated and developed.

taking grain as key link and ensure all-round development

the counties are developing agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fisheries according to their natural conditions and rationally planning the acreage for grain and cotton, oil-bearing crops and other industrial crops. this has brought about an all-round expansion. output of grain per hectare in 1970 was more than 9 tons, cotton 0.9 tons, rape seed 1.6 tons and vegetables 83 tons. the success has been made by implementing chairman mao's teaching: "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

more than 7,000 county and commune cadres in 1971 were organized into some one thousand investigation groups to help revolutionize the thinking of the leading bodies at the grass-root level and implement the party's economic policies for the countryside. this has brought into fuller play the initiative of the commune members in revolution and production. the commune members wrested a good harvest last year despite serious drought and excessive rain. they showed the same revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle as the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai in overcoming the natural calamities. total and per-unit output of grain surpassed those of 1970, a year of rich harvest. good harvests were also reported for cotton, rape seed and vegetables. output of rape seed increased by 30 per cent and vegetables 8 per cent and the number of pigs over 10 per cent, compared with 1970.

the achievements stem from the conscientious study of chairman mao's works by the commune members, cadres and agro-technicians. they used materialist dialectics to guide production and applied scientific methods to farming. farmland in the ten counties averages only a little over 0.06 hectares per capita. efforts has been made over the past few years to fully tap the potential of the soil by changing single-crop rice into double and growing early rice, late rice and wheat in the same year. the multiple cropping index was over 224 per cent in 1971.

the communes and production brigades have their own research groups under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels. these groups are mainly made up of poor and lower-middle peasants, who are the backbone, and cadres and agro-technicians. they work hard to probe for the laws leading to increased production and popularize new agro-techniques gained through practice on their experimental plots. a production brigade in chinshan county summed up their experience in increasing rice output on saline soil after years of effort. as a result its rice output per hectare exceeded 7.5 tons for ten years running. per-hectare rice yield in the last three years went up as high as over 13.5 tons.

GRASSLANDS

Grassland in Northwest China Autonomous Hsien Undergoes Big Changes

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 21, 1972)

the sunan autonomous county of the minority yuku people in kansu province, northwest china, has made big economic progress. this is due to the efforts of the commune members to improve their pastures and reclaim waste land on mountain slopes in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the county's animals last year totalled 580,000, 31.8 per cent above 1970 or eight times the figure recorded shortly after liberation. the county had a good grain harvest after overcoming drought, excessive rain and frost. total grain output went up 13 per cent above 1970, topping the previous peak. the county supplied large quantities of meat, wool, skins and hides and grain to the state. the collective economy of the communes is developing and the living standards of the members rapidly rising.

lying in the middle of the kansu corridor and in the folds of the chilien mountains, this autonomous county has splendid pastures. however, the herdsmen of yuku nationality lived in misery before liberation

because of cruel exploitation and oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal herdowners. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao after liberation, the yuku people embarked on the road of collectivization. livestock and grain production went up. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the herdsmen, led by the county party committee, seriously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. in accordance with the party's policies for the stockbreeding areas, they have concentrated on livestock production while developing a diversified economy. they have deepened the mass campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the county is now a scene of prosperity.

the lungfeng production team located 2,500 metres above sea level used to raise its herds on natural pastures to the neglect of grain production. most of the wasteland was left uncultivated. grain output was very low and the team had to depend on the state for grain supplies every year. lack of fodder crops also held back livestock production.

the team party branch secretary led a group of team members to visit tachai in 1967 and brought back tachai's experience in putting proletarian politics in command, educating the peasants in mao tsetung thought and transforming its farming conditions by self-reliance and hard struggle. that year, they took the tachai people as their example and laid out contour terraced fields on sloping land. they dug a five-kilometre ditch girdling the mountain sides and led water from a nearby river to more than 40 hectares. this brought about self-sufficiency in grain and increased supplies of fodder.

apart from opening up eight hectares of riverside wasteland in the last few years, the production team put up a small hydro-electric power station in 17 days of hard effort last year. fodder crushing, mowing, shearing, sowing and harvesting have begun to be mechanized. production of grain and livestock has kept rising over the past five years. grain output reached over 2.6 tons per hectare. the rate of increase in livestock was four per cent higher than in 1970.

the autonomous county has built water conservancy projects on the grasslands over the past few years by combining simple and modern methods but stressing the former. up to the beginning of this year twelve pump wells and 460 other wells had been sunk, 41 reservoirs and ponds built and 30 kilometres of underground irrigation pipes laid. grazing grounds have been improved. some 7,000 animal sheds and 1,770 animal pens have been built since the start of the cultural revolution. permanent residential centres have been set up in various districts, communes and production brigades to enable the herdsmen to lead a stable life. all this has greatly promoted the development of stockbreeding.

the autonomous county had no factory when it was established in 1954. it now has power plants, coal mines and factories for making stockbreeding tools and processing pelts and furs.

the living standards of the people of yuku nationality have much improved with the progress of industry, agriculture and stockbreeding. great changes have also taken place in culture, education and health and medical work. there are now 52 primary and middle schools. both the county seat and its four districts have hospitals. each of the 14 people's communes has a clinic and each production team has its own barefoot doctor. medical expenses are covered by the cooperative medical fund. the county's population, including people of yuku, hui, mongolian, tu and han nationalities, has increased year after year. the population of yuku nationality is double that of the early post-liberation days.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

China's January Industrial Production Rises

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

china's industrial production and transport work this january was above january 1971, thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

output of major metallurgical, fuel, chemical, machinery and light industrial products rose considerably as compared with the previous january. increases ranging from 12 to 27 per cent were registered in the production of crude oil, coal, power, steel, timber and chemical fertilizer. more varieties were added and quality improved. freight deliveries increased, the railways carrying 13 per cent more than january 1971.

peking, shanghai, tientsin, liaoning, shantung, kiangsu, hopei, shansi, honan and other municipalities and provinces fulfilled or overfulfilled their january industrial production tasks. gross industrial output value of peking was 17 per cent more than the previous january, with all its eight industrial bureaux meeting the production quotas ahead of time. for shanghai, the increase was 10.4 per cent; and for liaoning province, which topped the state quotas, the increase was 14.8 per cent. production of many major products rose by big margins in shanghai.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." the party organizations at all levels this year continued to lead the workers, cadres and technical personnel in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, deepened education in ideology and political line, continued to expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and conscientiously implemented

chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. this has promoted revolution and production.

the communist party committees of all departments and areas have strengthened centralized party leadership over industrial enterprises this year. they have made arrangements for doing all economic work well under the command of proletarian politics. plans for this year's production and construction were drawn up promptly. the tientsin municipal committee of the chinese communist party called a meeting of leading members of districts and industrial bureaux at the end of last year to discuss how to grasp revolution and promote production still better. the meeting summed up the experience in strengthening party leadership over economic work in 1971 and decided on sound preparations for this year's production. the total value of the city's january industrial output was 25.3 per cent more than for the same period of last year.

the party committees of all areas and factories and mines this year have continued to deepen the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, and strengthened management of enterprises. in the northwest china city of lanchow, over 200 cadres, headed by leading members of the municipal party committee, have gone to work in a number of factories. combining education in political line with the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, they have mobilized the workers to solve problems in the management of enterprises. after the mass criticism of the revisionist way for management, the cadres and workers improved rules and regulations related to business accounting, quality inspection and maintenance of equipment. the city fulfilled its january industrial production plan ahead of schedule, topping january 1971 total output value by one-fourth.

in shensi province, the light and textile industrial departments held a meeting in january this year at which the delegates exchanged experience in learning from taching and in strengthening management of enterprises. top quality cotton fabrics now account for 97.9 per cent of the total output of shensi cotton mills.

workers, cadres and technicians in the industrial, communications and capital construction departments all over the country are determined to continue working hard and do a still better job of implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they plan to launch a campaign to expand the mining industry this year and make efforts to increase output and varieties while raising quality and lowering consumption of raw materials, in order to fulfill this year's state plans in an all-round way.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CEYLON

Feature Story from Ceylon: Friendly Contacts at Working Site of Friendship

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 20, 1972)

following is a feature story from ceylon entitled "friendly contacts at working site of friendship":

the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall in the southern part of colombo city has reached the roofing stage. there has been an atmosphere of intense activity on the site during the last few months. huge cranes, their long arms laden with building materials, have soared overhead, concrete mixers have roared continuously, and trucks transporting essential materials have hastened to and fro. a busy but orderly scene.

it is just over a year since madame bandaranaike, premier of ceylon, dug the first spadeful of soil which marked the start of the foundation on november 24, 1970. in the intervening period the workers, engineers and technicians of ceylon and china have forged a deep friendship while working together. this friendship is shown in their concern for each other's well-being. they sit together like brothers when taking a rest, exchange drinks, and talk to each other in simple chinese and sinhalese phrases that they have just learned.

quite a number of ceylonese workers on the job are new to the building industry. they have made rapid progress by working hard and carefully studying the principles of construction and design. three ceylonese workers in their early twenties were working as an electricians group. a chinese electrician talked with them explaining the lay-out of the cabling. they listened attentively and made notes. the next day, one of them samadasa handed the chinese technician a design he had drawn. the chinese technician was very surprised and pleased with it especially as he realized that samadasa had drawn the design during the night while his memory was fresh and could supplement the notes taken during his talk. the two other ceylonese workers also submitted designs without any major mistakes. their spirit of close attention to study greatly moved the chinese engineers and technicians.

when brick-layer gunatilleke arrived at the construction site, he wanted to learn how to operate the concrete pourer. by diligent study and with the assistance of the chinese engineers and technicians, he soon mastered the technique and rapidly became head of the concrete pouring team.

aridasa, a youth from a rural area, is now a skilled painter. as a token of friendship between the ceylonese and chinese workers, he offered his chinese brothers

a gift of two papaws from his home. the chinese painters thanked him for his kind thought but he insisted that they take the fruit. the chinese painters shared one of the papaws with the ceylonese worker. that evening, the chinese painters had a meeting, where the other papaw occupied a place of honour on the table. they discussed the question of friendship between the chinese and ceylonese peoples and pledged themselves to learn from the ceylonese workers and to work hard in building the hall of friendship.

when the foundation of the hall was being laid, a young ceylonese rural youth kurasuma was in charge of the maintenance of concrete. he took his work very seriously. one day while working a nail pierced his foot. the chinese workers carried him to the clinic, where the doctor told him that he must rest for three days. he returned to the construction site right after treatment, and although the bandage became stained with blood, he persisted in working. the chinese engineers and technicians were deeply touched by his spirit.

on august 14, 1971 when work on the main building of the hall had reached the concrete pouring stage, an excavator damaged an underground electric cable. the concrete pouring work, then at a critical stage, had to be suspended. a chinese electrician hastened to repair the damage. as he was checking the resistance box, the cable, carrying a three phase current, suddenly burst into flames. his face was seriously burnt and he could not see. he was taken to the hospital immediately, and the leaders of the ceylonese building bureau quickly mobilized the medical workers at the hospital to give him emergency treatment. a noted ophthalmologist and the president of the eye hospital in colombo came to help. they expressed their determination to cure him, saying, "our chinese friend came to ceylon to help us and was injured while working, we must restore his sight with all efforts."

the ceylonese workers on the construction site were all very concerned about the chinese electrician. they took flowers and fruit to the hospital everyday. many of them sent him messages conveying their good wishes for a speedy recovery. hearing that king coconut milk is helpful in the curing of burns, a ceylonese worker specially obtained a king coconut and took it to the patient. day and night the medical workers remained on duty to care for the chinese electrician.

cared for by the ceylonese friends and looked after by the medical personnel, the chinese electrician recovered and left the hospital after a stay of one month. when leaving, he said with emotion, "i thank the ceylonese people and medical workers. my quick recovery is due to your care and friendship."

the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall is under the direct supervision of madame bandaranaike. with the members of her government, she has taken part in voluntary labour on the worksite. the ceylonese people have shown great concern about the building of the hall. they have frequently taken many kinds of fruit to the

residential quarters of the chinese engineering personnel, sent their regards to them and expressed feelings of friendship. the building of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall is like a plant in bud. by the joint efforts of the ceylonese and chinese workers, it will soon bloom into the beautiful flower of friendship.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Table Tennis Team Visits Changsha

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 21, 1972)

the cuban national table tennis team led by jose l. reyes guerrero left here for nanning by air at noon today, after paying a friendly visit to changsha.

the team arrived here from shanghai on the afternoon of february 20. in the evening, the cuban table tennis players had friendly matches with table tennis players from hunan province. the sportsmanship and fine skill shown by players of the two countries were warmly applauded. after the matches, the physical culture and sports commission of hunan province gave a banquet in honour of the cuban guests.

this morning, the cuban guests visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute where chairman mao had carried out his early revolutionary activities. they were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Presents Television Documentary to Nepal Table Tennis Association

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Feb. 20, 1972)

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse, on behalf of the chinese table tennis association, presented this evening a television documentary film of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament to general nara shamsher rana, president of the nepal table tennis association.

a reception was held by the ambassador on the occasion at which the film was shown. some 100 nepalese friends attended the reception. among them were kumar khadga bickram shah, member and secretary of the national sports council of nepal, general samrajaya shumshere j.b. rana, honourable a.d.c. to his majesty the king, and other government officials. also present was poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association.

CHINA AND US

US President Nixon Arrives in Peking on Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

richard m. nixon, president of the united states of america, arrived in peking by special plane this morning on a visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

among those accompanying president nixon on his visit are mrs. patricia nixon; william p. rogers, secretary of state; and dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the president on national security affairs.

greeting president nixon and his party at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife hsu han-ping; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the united states today. the band played the national anthems of the united states and china. then president nixon, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army.

President Nixon Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

richard nixon, president of the united states of america, arrived in peking by special plane this morning on a visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

mrs. patricia nixon is accompanying him on his visit.

the other members of the official party accompanying president nixon on his visit are william p. rogers, secretary of state; dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the president on national security affairs; h.r. haldeman, assistant to the president; ronald l. ziegler, press secretary to the president; general brent scowcroft, military assistant to the president; marshall green, assistant secretary of state for east asian and pacific affairs; dwight l. chapin, deputy assistant to the president; john a. scali, special consultant to the president; patrick j. buchanan, special assistant to the president; miss rose mary woods, personal secretary to the president; alfred le s. jenkins, director of a bureau of the state department; john holdridge, senior staff member on the national security council; and winston lord, senior staff assistant to dr. kissinger. also accompanying president nixon are 22 members of the unofficial party, as well as technical personnel and the press corps.

greeting president nixon and his party at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yen chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife madame lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife madame hsu nan-ping; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and others.

president and mrs. nixon and others stepped down from the plane at 11:30 a.m. chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo, chi peng-fei, wu teh and other chinese leaders shook hands with them in welcome.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the united states. the band played the national antnems of the united states and china. president nixon, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

president and mrs. nixon and others, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, drove to the guest house.

madame teng ying-chao, wife of premier chou en-lai, and madame yu li-chun, wife of n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, greeted president and mrs. nixon at the guest house.

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang wen-chin, director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs, and wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and members of the staff chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and tang lung-pin, went to shanghai to meet president and mrs. nixon and others and accompanied them to peking.

also present at the peking airport were:

hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang and chu ko-chen, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

chang hsi-jo, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned pai hsiang-kuo, hsiao ching-kuang, li yao-wen, li chen, yu sang, chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying, wu chung, fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, yen chun, shen kuang, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, ting kuo-yu, chai cheng-wen, chang tsan-ming, han hsu, wang tung, peng hua, wang chen, liu cheng-ching, kao fu-yu, peng ti, wang hsiao-yi, jen chi-sheng and chu chuan-hsien.

american personnel who had arrived here earlier were also present.

when president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party stopped over at shanghai this morning, they were greeted and seen off at the airport by wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned including feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, lu mei-ying, chu li, chang mei-chuan, chang chen-ya, tan wei-chu, liao ching-chun and liu hsueh-ching.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

chairman mao tsetung met president of the united states richard nixon this afternoon in chungnanhai. they held serious and frank discussions.

present on the american side was dr. henry kissinger, assistant to the president on national security affairs.

present on the chinese side were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, wang hai-jung, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and tang wen-sheng, interpreter.

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with President Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, held talks with u.s. president nixon this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were william p. rogers, secretary of state, dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the president on national security affairs, ronald l. ziegler, press secretary to the president, marshall green, assistant secretary of state for east asian and pacific affairs, john a. scali, special consultant to the president, alfred le s. jenkins, director of a bureau of the state department, john holdridge, senior staff member on the national security council, winston lord, senior staff assistant to dr. kissinger, miss julienne n. pineau, secretary to dr. kissinger, and charles w. freeman, jr., state department interpreter.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua, chien ta-yung, chi chao-chu, shen jo-yun, li chung-ying, ting yuan-hung, chao chi-hua, chang yi-chun, ma chieh-hsien and lien cheng-pao.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet Welcoming President and Mrs. Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening welcoming president and mrs. nixon.

attending the banquet on invitation were secretary of state william rogers, dr. henry kissinger and the other members of the official party, the unofficial party, the technical personnel, the press corps and the aircraft crew, who are accompanying president nixon on his visit.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife madame lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife madame hsu han-ping; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

the national flags of the united states of america and the people's republic of china hung in the banquet hall.

the banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of the united states and china. premier chou en-lai and president nixon proposed toasts.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet Welcoming President and Mrs. Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening to welcome u.s. president richard m. nixon and mrs. nixon.

the national flags of the united states and china hung in the banquet hall. the banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of the united states and china. premier chou en-lai and president nixon proposed toasts at the banquet (full texts of their toasts to be released separately). the band played chinese and american songs including "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and "america the beautiful".

attending on invitation were the members of the official party secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h. r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, general brent scowcroft, marshall green, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, patrick j. buchanan, miss rose mary woods, alfred le s. jenkins, john holdridge, and winston lord; the members of the unofficial party ronald h. walker,

dr. walter t. tkach, michael r. schrauth, michael raoul-duval, john m. thomas, commander jonathan t. howe, lawrence m. higby, mrs. florence gwyer, miss julienne n. pineau, mrs. nellie l. yates, nicholas platt, charles w. freeman, jr., calvin e. mehlert, paul e. kovenock, mrs. maggie c. runkle, dr. kenneth riland, oliver f. atkins, fritz roland, william b. hartigan, bertram gold, david m. ronne and mrs. rita de santis; and the technical personnel, the press corps and the aircraft crew who are accompanying president nixon on his visit.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife madame lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife madame hsu han-ping; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

prior to the banquet, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders met president and mrs. nixon and the members of the official party, the unofficial party, the technical personnel, the press corps and the aircraft crew who are accompanying president nixon on his visit, and had photographs taken with them separately.

also present at the banquet were:

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and news organizations in the chinese capital pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, li chen, yu sang, chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying, wang meng, wu chung, fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, liu chien-kung, lu ying, ting chiao, yen chun, shen kuang, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, ting kuo-yu, chai cheng-wen, chang wen-chin, han hsu, wang hai-jung, ko po-nien, peng hua, wang chen, chang tsan-ming, wang tung, chih chun and hsieh ching-yi;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, hua lo-keng, chi fang, chu ko-chen, lin chiao-chih, hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chou pei-yuan, chu yun-shan, liu fei, liu wen-hui, and jung yi-jen; members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee feng yu-lan, tu yu-ming and cheng tung-kuo; and well-known personage cheng szu-yuan; and

personages from various circles wu chieh-ping, wu huan-hsing, chu fu-tang, sung cheng-lien, wang yeh-chiu, hsia nai, chien wei-chang, li cheng-li, yu hui-yung, liu ching-tang, hsueh ching-hua, li teh-lun, tan yuan-shou, hao liang, tu chin-fang, yuan shih-hai, li hsi-fan, hsieh tieh-li, liu chun-hua, ku yuan, sung chung, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, li fu-jung, cheng min-chih, ni chih-chin, wang wei-chien, yin hsi-nan and tang hsien-hu.

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's toast at the banquet he gave this evening to welcome president nixon:

mr. president and mrs. nixon,

ladies and gentlemen,

comrades and friends,

first of all, i have the pleasure on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government to extend our welcome to mr. president and mrs. nixon and to our other american guests.

i also wish to take this opportunity to extend on behalf of the chinese people cordial greetings to the american people on the other side of the great ocean.

president nixon's visit to our country at the invitation of the chinese government provides the leaders of the two countries with an opportunity of meeting in person to seek the normalization of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides. this is a positive move in conformity with the desire of the chinese and american peoples and an event unprecedented in the history of the relations between china and the united states.

the american people are a great people. the chinese people are a great people. the peoples of our two countries have always been friendly to each other. but owing to reasons known to all, contacts between the two peoples were suspended for over twenty years. now, through the common efforts of china and the united states, the gate to friendly contacts has finally been opened. at the present time it has become a strong desire of the chinese and american peoples to promote the normalization of relations between the two countries and work for the relaxation of tension. the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history. we are confident that the day will surely come when this common desire of our two peoples will be realized.

the social systems of china and the united states are fundamentally different, and there exist great differences between the chinese government and the united states government. however, these differences should not hinder china and the united states from establishing normal state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; still less should they lead to war. as early as 1955 the chinese government publicly stated that the chinese people do not want to have a war with the united states and that the chinese government is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the united states government. this is a policy which we have pursued consistently. we have taken note of the fact that in his speech before setting out for china president nixon on his part said that "what we must do is to find a way

to see that we can have differences without being enemies in war." we hope that, through a frank exchange of views between our two sides to gain a clearer notion of our differences and make efforts to find common ground, a new start can be made in the relations between our two countries.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the health of mr. president and mrs. nixon,

to the health of our other american guests,

to the health of all our friends and comrades present, and

to the friendship between the chinese and american peoples exclamation

President Nixon's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1972)

following is the full text of president nixon's toast at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai this evening:

mr. prime minister and all of your distinguished guests this evening:

on behalf of all of your american guests, i wish to thank you for the incomparable hospitality for which the chinese people are justly famous throughout the world. i particularly want to pay tribute, not only to those who prepared the magnificent dinner, but also to those who have provided the splendid music. never have i heard american music played better in a foreign land.

mr. prime minister, i wish to thank you for your very gracious and eloquent remarks. at this very moment, through the wonder of telecommunications, more people are seeing and hearing what we say than on any other such occasion in the whole history of the world. yet, what we say here will not be long remembered. what we do here can change the world.

as you said in your toast, the chinese people are a great people, the american people are a great people. if our two people are enemies the future of this world we share together is dark indeed. but if we can find common ground to work together, the chance for world peace is immeasurably increased.

in the spirit of frankness which i hope will characterize our talks this week, let us recognize at the outset these points: we have at times in the past been enemies. we have great differences today. what brings us together is that we have common interests which transcend those differences. as we discuss our differences, neither of us will compromise our principles. but while we cannot close the gulf between us, we can try to bridge it so that we may be able to talk across it.

so, let us, in these next five days, start a long march together, not in lockstep, but on different roads leading to the same goal, the goal of building a world structure of peace and justice in which all may stand together with equal dignity and in which each nation, large or small, has a right to determine its own form of government, free of outside interference or domination. the world watches. the world listens. the world waits to see what we will do. what is the world? in a personal sense, i think of my eldest daughter whose birthday is today. as i think of her, i think of all the children in the world, in asia, in africa, in europe, in the americas, most of whom were born since the date of the foundation of the people's republic of china.

what legacy shall we leave our children? are they destined to die for the hatreds which have plagued the old world, or are they destined to live because we had the vision to build a new world?

there is no reason for us to be enemies. neither of us seeks the territory of the other; neither of us seeks domination over the other, neither of us seeks to stretch out our hands and rule the world.

chairman mao has written, "so many deeds cry out to be done, and always urgently; the world rolls on, time presses. ten thousand years are too long, seize the day, seize the hour exclamation"

this is the hour. this is the day for our two peoples to rise to the heights of greatness which can build a new and a better world.

in that spirit, i ask all of you present to join me in raising your glasses to chairman mao, to prime minister chou, and to the friendship of the chinese and american people which can lead to friendship and peace for all people in the world.

END

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